AN

OLD ENGLISH

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISE BOOK

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WITH

INFLECTIONS, SYNTAX, SELECTIONS FOR
READING, AND GLOSSARY

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ALLYN AND BACON
1896

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PREFACE.

THE scope of this book is indicated in § 5. It is intended for beginners, and in writing it, these words of Sir Thomas Elyot have not been forgotten: "Grammer, beinge but an introduction to the understandinge of autors, if it be made to longe or exquisite to the lerner, it in a maner mortifieth his corage: And by that time he cometh to the most swete and pleasant redinge of olde autors, the sparkes of fervent desire of lernynge are extincte with the burdone of grammer, lyke as a lyttell fyre is sone quenched with a great heape of small stickes." — *The Governour*, Cap. X.

Only the essentials, therefore, are treated in this work, which is planned more as a foundation for the study of Modern English grammar, of historical English grammar, and of the principles of English etymology, than as a general introduction to Germanic philology.

The Exercises in translation will, it is believed, furnish all the drill necessary to enable the student to retain the forms and constructions given in the various chapters.

The Selections for Reading relate to the history and literature of King Alfred's day, and are sufficient to give the student a first-hand, though brief, acquaintance with the native style and idiom of Early West Saxon prose in its golden age. Most of the words and constructions contained in them will be already familiar to the student through their intentional employment in the Exercises.

For the inflectional portion of this grammar, recourse

has been had chiefly to Sievers' *Abriss der angelsächsischen Grammatik* (1895). Constant reference has been made also to the same author's earlier and larger *Angelsächsische Grammatik,* translated by Cook. A more sparing use has been made of Cosijn's *Altwestsächsische Grammatik.*

For syntax and illustrative sentences, Dr. J. E. Wülfing's *Syntax in den Werken Alfreds des Grossen, Part I.* (Bonn, 1894) has proved indispensable. Advance sheets of the second part of this great work lead one to believe that when completed the three parts will constitute the most important contribution to the study of English syntax that has yet been made. Old English sentences have also been cited from Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader,* Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader,* and Cook's *First Book in Old English.*

The short chapter on the Order of Words has been condensed from my *Order of Words in Anglo-Saxon Prose* (Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, New Series, Vol. I, No. 2).

Though assuming sole responsibility for everything contained in this book, I take pleasure in acknowledging the kind and efficient assistance that has been so generously given me in its preparation. To none do I owe more than to Dr. J. E. Wülfing, of the University of Bonn; Prof. James A. Harrison, of the University of Virginia; Prof. W. S. Currell, of Washington and Lee University; Prof. J. Douglas Bruce, of Bryn Mawr College; and Prof. L. M. Harris, of the University of Indiana. They have each rendered material aid, not only in the tedious task of detecting typographical errors in the proof-sheets, but by the valuable criticisms and suggestions which they have made as this work was passing through the press.

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OLD ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND EXERCISE BOOK.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY.

1. The history of the English language falls naturally into three periods; but these periods blend into one another so gradually that too much significance must not be attached to the exact dates which scholars, chiefly for convenience of treatment, have assigned as their limits. Our language, it is true, has undergone many and great changes; but its continuity has never been broken, and its individuality has never been lost.

2. The first of these periods is that of OLD ENGLISH, or ANGLO-SAXON,[1] commonly known as the period of *full*

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[1] This unfortunate nomenclature is due to the term *Angli Saxones*, which Latin writers used as a designation for the English Saxons as distinguished from the continental or Old Saxons. But Alfred and Ælfric both use the term *Englisc*, not Anglo-Saxon. The Angles spread over Northumbria and Mercia, far outnumbering the other tribes. Thus *Englisc* (= *Angel + isc*) became the general name for the language spoken.

inflections. *E.g.* **stān-as**, *stones;* **car-u**, *care;* **will-a**, *will;* **bind-an**, *to bind;* **help-að** (= **ath**), *they help.*

It extends from the arrival of the English in Great Britain to about one hundred years after the Norman Conquest, —from A.D. 449 to 1150; but there are no literary remains of the earlier centuries of this period. There were four[1] distinct dialects spoken at this time. These were the Northumbrian, spoken north of the river Humber; the Mercian, spoken in the midland region between the Humber and the Thames; the West Saxon, spoken south and west of the Thames; and the Kentish, spoken in the neighborhood of Canterbury. Of these dialects, Modern English is most nearly akin to the Mercian; but the best known of them is the West Saxon. It was in the West Saxon dialect that King Alfred (849–901) wrote and spoke. His writings belong to the period of Early West Saxon as distinguished from the period of Late West Saxon, the latter being best represented in the writings of Abbot Ælfric (955?–1025?).

3. The second period is that of MIDDLE ENGLISH, or the period of *leveled inflections,* the dominant vowel of the inflections being e. *E.g.* **ston-es**, **car-e**, **will-e**, **bind-en** (or **bind-e**), **help-eth**, each being, as in the earlier period, a dissyllable.

The Middle English period extends from A.D. 1150 to 1500. Its greatest representatives are Chaucer (1340–1400) in poetry and Wiclif (1324–1384) in prose. There were three prominent dialects during this period: the Northern, corresponding to the older Northumbrian; the Midland

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[1] As small as England is, there are six distinct dialects spoken in her borders to-day. Of these the Yorkshire dialect is, perhaps, the most peculiar. It preserves many Northumbrian survivals. See Tennyson's *Northern Farmer.*

(divided into East Midland and West Midland), corre-
sponding to the Mercian; and the Southern, correspond-
ing to the West Saxon and Kentish. London, situated
in East Midland territory, had become the dominant
speech center; and it was this East Midland dialect that
both Chaucer and Wiclif employed.

NOTE. — It is a great mistake to think that Chaucer shaped our
language from crude materials. His influence was conservative, not
plastic. The popularity of his works tended to crystalize and thus to
perpetuate the forms of the East Midland dialect, but that dialect was
ready to his hand before he began to write. The speech of London
was, in Chaucer's time, a mixture of Southern and Midland forms,
but the Southern forms (survivals of the West Saxon dialect) had
already begun to fall away; and this they continued to do, so that
"Chaucer's language," as Dr. Murray says, "is more Southern than
standard English eventually became." See also Morsbach, *Ueber den
Ursprung der neuenglischen Schriftsprache* (1888).

4. The last period is that of MODERN ENGLISH, or the
period of *lost inflections. E.g. stones, care, will, bind, help,*
each being a monosyllable. Modern English extends from
A.D. 1500 to the present time. It has witnessed compara-
tively few grammatical changes, but the vocabulary of our
language has been vastly increased by additions from the
classical languages. Vowels, too, have shifted their values.

5. It is the object of this book to give an elementary
knowledge of Early West Saxon prose, or the language of
King Alfred. With this knowledge, it will not be difficult
for the student to read Late West Saxon, or any other
dialect of the Old English period. Such knowledge will
also serve as the best introduction to the structure both
of Middle English and of Modern English, besides laying
a secure foundation for the scientific study of any other
Germanic tongue.

NOTE. — The Germanic, or Teutonic, languages constitute a branch of the great Aryan, or Indo-Germanic (known also as the Indo-European) group. They are subdivided as follows:

Germanic
- North Germanic: Scandinavian, or Norse.
- East Germanic: Gothic.
- West Germanic
  - High German
    - Old High German, (to A.D. 1100,)
    - Middle High German, (A.D. 1100–1500,)
    - New High German. (A.D. 1500–.)
  - Low German
    - Dutch,
    - Old Saxon,
    - Frisian,
    - English.
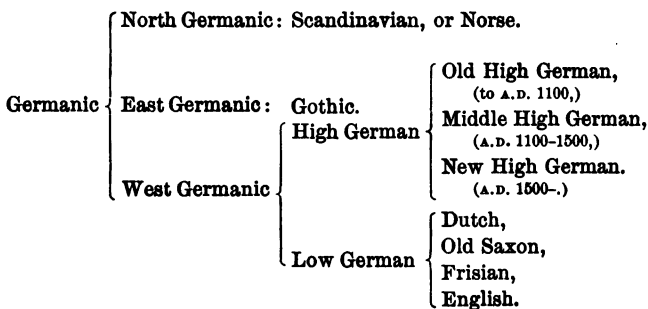
CHAPTER II.

´ SOUNDS.

Vowels and Diphthongs.

6. The long vowels and diphthongs will in this book be designated by the macron (‾). Vowel length should in every case be associated by the student with each word learned: quantity alone sometimes distinguishes words meaning wholly different things: fŏr, *he went,* for, *for;* gōd, *good,* god, *God;* mān, *crime,* man, *man.*

Long vowels and diphthongs:

ā as in father: stān, *a stone.*
ǣ as in man (prolonged): slǣpan, *to sleep.*
ē as in they: hēr, *here.*
ī as in machine: mīn, *mine.*
ō as in note (pure, not diphthongal): bōc, *book.*

û as in r*u*le: **tûn,** *town.*

ÿ as in German gr*ü*n, or English gr*ee*n (with lips rounded):[1] **brÿd,** *bride.*

The diphthongs, long and short, have the stress upon the first vowel. The second vowel is obscured, and represents approximately the sound of *er* in *sooner, faster* (= *soon-uh, fast-uh*). The long diphthongs (**æ** is not a diphthong proper) are **ēo, īe,** and **ēa.** The sound of **ēo** is approximately reproduced in *mayor* (= *mā-uh*); that of **īe** in the dissyllabic pronunciation of *fear* (= *fē-uh*). But **ēa** = *ǣ-uh*. This diphthong is hardly to be distinguished from *ea* in *pear, bear,* etc., as pronounced in the southern section of the United States (= *bœ-uh, pœ-uh*).

7. The short sounds are nothing more than the long vowels and diphthongs shortened; but the student must at once rid himself of the idea that Modern English *red,* for example, is the shortened form of *reed,* or that *mat* is the shortened form of *mate.* Pronounce these long sounds with increasing rapidity, and *reed* will approach *rid,* while *mate* will approach *met.* The Old English short vowel sounds are:

    a   as in *a*rtistic: **habban,** *to have.*
    æ   as in m*a*nkind: **dæg,** *day.*
    e, ę as in l*e*t: **stelan,** *to steal,* **sęttan,** *to set.*
    i   as in s*i*t: **hit,** *it.*
    o   as in br*o*ad (but shorter): **god,** *God.*
    ǫ   as in n*o*t: **lǫmb,** *lamb.*
    u   as in f*u*ll: **sunu,** *son.*
    y   as in m*i*ller (with lips rounded): **gylden,** *golden.*

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[1] Vowels are said to be round, or rounded, when the lip-opening is rounded; that is, when the lips are thrust out and puckered as if

Note. — The symbol ǫ is known as *umlaut-e* (§ 58). It stands for Germanic *a*, while e (without the cedilla) represents Germanic *e*. The symbol ǫ is employed only before m and n. It, too, represents Germanic *a*. But Alfred writes **manig** or **monig**, *many;* **lamb** or **lomb**, *lamb;* **hand** or **hond**, *hand*, etc. The cedilla is an etymological sign added by modern grammarians.

Consonants.

8. There is little difference between the values of Old English consonants and those of Modern English. The following distinctions, however, require notice :

The digraph **th** is represented in Old English texts by ð and þ, no consistent distinction being made between them. In the works of Alfred, ð (capital, Đ) is the more common : ðās, *those;* ðæt, *that;* bindeð, *he binds.*

The consonant c had the hard sound of *k*, the latter symbol being rare in West Saxon : cyning, *king;* cwēn, *queen;* cūð, *known.* When followed by a palatal vowel sound, — *e, i, æ, ea, eo*, long or short, — a vanishing *y* sound was doubtless interposed (*cf.* dialectic *kʸind* for *kind*). In Modern English the combination has passed into *ch:* cealc, *chalk;* cīdan, *to chide;* lǣce, *leech;* cild, *child;* cēowan, *to chew.* This change (*c > ch*) is known as Palatalization. The letter g, pronounced as in Modern English *gun*, has also a palatal value before the palatal vowels (*cf.* dialectic *gʸirl* for *girl*).

The combination cg, which frequently stands for ʒʒ, had probably the sound of *dge* in Modern English *edge:* ǫcg, *edge;* sǫcgan, *to say;* brycg, *bridge.*

preparing to pronounce *w*. Thus *o* and *u* are round vowels: add *-ing* to each, and phonetically you have added *-wing*. *E.g.* goʷing, suʷing.

Initial **h** is sounded as in Modern English: **habban,** *to have;* **hālga,** *saint.* When closing a syllable it has the sound of German *ch:* **slōh,** *he slew;* **hēah,** *high;* **ðurh,** *through.*

9. An important distinction is that between voiced (or sonant) and voiceless (or surd) consonants.[1] In Old English they are as follows:

Voiced.	Voiceless.
g	**h, c**
d	**t**
ð, þ (as in *th*ough)	**ð, þ** (as in *th*in)
b	**p**
f (= v)	**f**
s (= z)	**s**

It is evident, therefore, that **ð** (**þ**), **f**, and **s** have double values in Old English. If voiced, they are equivalent to *th* (in *th*ough), *v,* and *z.* Otherwise, they are pronounced as *th* (in *th*in), *f* (in *f*in), and *s* (in *s*in). The syllabic environment will usually compel the student to give these letters their proper values. When occurring between vowels, they are always voiced: **ōðer,** *other;* **ofer,** *over;* **rīsan,** *to rise.*

NOTE.—The general rule in Old English, as in Modern English, is, that voiced consonants have a special affinity for other voiced consonants, and voiceless for voiceless. This is the law of Assimilation. Thus when *de* is added to form the preterit of a verb whose stem

[1] A little practice will enable the student to see the appropriateness of calling these consonants voiced and voiceless. Try to pronounce a voiced consonant, —*d* in *den,* for example, but without the assistance of *en,* — and there will be heard a gurgle, or *vocal* murmur. But in *t,* of *ten,* there is no sound at all, but only a feeling of tension in the organs.

ends in a voiceless consonant, the d is unvoiced, or assimilated, to t: **sęttan**, *to set,* **sętte** (but **tręddan**, *to tread,* has **tredde**); **slǣpan**, *to sleep,* **slǣpte** ; **dręncan**, *to drench,* **dręncte** ; **cyssan**, *to kiss,* **cyste.** See § 126, Note 1.

Syllables.

10. A syllable is usually a vowel, either alone or in combination with consonants, uttered with a single impulse of stress; but certain consonants may form syllables : *oven* (= *ov-n*), *battle* (= *bæt-l*) ; (*cf.* also the vulgar pronunciation of *elm*).

A syllable may be (1) weak or strong, (2) open or closed, (3) long or short.

(1) A weak syllable receives a light stress. Its vowel sound is often different from that of the corresponding strong, or stressed, syllable. *Cf.* weak and strong *my* in " I want my lárge hat" and " I want mý hat."

(2) An open syllable ends in a vowel or diphthong : **dē-man**, *to deem;* **ðū,** *thou;* **sca-can**, *to shake;* **dæ-ges,** *by day.* A closed syllable ends in one or more consonants : **ðǐng**, *thing;* **gōd,** *good;* **glæd**, *glad.*

(3) A syllable is long (*a*) if it contains a long vowel or a long diphthong : **drī-fan**, *to drive;* **lū-can**, *to lock;* **slǣ-pan**, *to sleep;* **cēo-san**, *to choose;* (*b*) if its vowel or diphthong is followed by more than one consonant : [1] **cræft**, *strength;* **heard,** *hard;* **lib-ban**, *to live;* **feal-lan**,

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[1] Taken separately, every syllable ending in a single consonant is long. It may be said, therefore, that all closed syllables are long; but in the natural flow of language, the single final consonant of a syllable so often blends with a following initial vowel, the syllable thus becoming open and short, that such syllables are not recognized as prevailingly long. *Cf.* Modern English *at all* (= *a-tall*).

to fall. Otherwise, the syllable is short: ðe, *which;* be-ran, *to bear;* ðæt, *that;* gie-fan, *to give.*

NOTE 1. — A single consonant belongs to the following syllable: ✻ hä-lig, *holy* (not häl-ig); wrī-tan, *to write;* fæ-der, *father.*

NOTE 2. — The student will notice that the syllable may be long and the vowel short; but the vowel cannot be long and the syllable short.

NOTE 3. — Old English short vowels, occurring in open syllables, have regularly become long in Modern English: we-fan, *to weave;* e-tan, *to eat;* ma-cian, *to make;* na-cod, *naked;* a-can, *to ache;* o-fer, *over.* And Old English long vowels, preceding two or more consonants, have generally been shortened: brēost, *breast;* hǣlð, *health;* slǣpte, *slept;* lǣdde, *led.*

Accentuation.

11. The accent in Old English falls usually on the radical syllable, never on the inflectional ending: brĭngan, *to bring;* stānas, *stones;* bérende, *bearing;* ídelnes, *idleness;* frēondscipe, *friendship.*

But in the case of compound nouns, adjectives, and adverbs the first member of the compound (unless it be ge- or be-) receives the stronger stress: héofon-rīce, *heaven-kingdom;* ǫnd-giet, *intelligence;* sōð-fæst, *truthful;* gód-cund, *divine;* éall-unga, *entirely;* blīðe-līce, *blithely.* But be-hāt, *promise;* ge-béd, *prayer;* ge-féallc, *joyous;* be-sóne, *immediately.*

Compound verbs, however, have the stress on the radical syllable : for-gíefan, *to forgive;* of-línnan, *to cease;* ā-cnāwan, *to know;* wið-stǫ́ndan, *to withstand;* on-sácan, *to resist.*

NOTE. — The tendency of nouns to take the stress on the prefix, while verbs retain it on the root, is exemplified in many Modern English words: *préference, prefér; cóntract* (noun), *contráct* (verb); *ábstinence, abstáin; pérfume* (noun), *perfúme* (verb).

CHAPTER III.

INFLECTIONS.

Cases.

12. There are five cases in Old English: the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, and the instrumental.[1] Each of them, except the nominative, may be governed by prepositions. When used without ·prepositions, they have, in general, the following functions :

(*a*) The nominative, as in Modern English, is the case of the subject of a finite verb.

(*b*) The genitive (the possessive case of Modern English) is the case of the possessor or source. It may be called the *of* case.

(*c*) The dative is the case of the indirect object. It may be called the *to* or *for* case.

(*d*) The accusative (the objective case of Modern English) is the case of the direct object.

(*e*) The instrumental, which rarely differs from the dative in form, is the case of the means or the method. It may be called the *with* or *by* case.

The following paradigm, of mūð, *the mouth*, illustrates the several cases (the article being, for the present, gratuitously added in the Modern English equivalents) :

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[1] Most grammars add a sixth case, the vocative. But it seems best to consider the vocative as only a *function* of the nominative form.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N.	**mūð** = *the mouth.*	**mūð-as** = *the mouths.*
G.	**mūð-es** [1] = *of the mouth* (= *the mouth's*).	**mūð-a** = *of the mouths.* (= *the mouths'*).
D.	**mūð-e** = *to* or *for the mouth.*	**mūð-um** = *to* or *for the mouths.*
A.	**mūð** = *the mouth.*	**mūð-as** = *the mouths.*
I.	**mūðe** = *with* or *by means of the mouth.*	**mūð-um** = *with* or *by means of the mouths.*

Gender.

13. The gender of Old English nouns, unlike that of Modern English, depends partly on meaning and partly on form, or ending. Thus **mūð**, *mouth*, is masculine; **tunge**, *tongue*, feminine; **ēage**, *eye*, neuter.

No very comprehensive rules, therefore, can be given; but the gender of every noun should be learned with its meaning. Gender will be indicated in the vocabularies by the different gender forms of the definite article, **sē** for the masculine, **sēo** for the feminine, and **ðæt** for the neuter: **sē mūð, sēo tunge, ðæt ēage** = *the mouth, the tongue, the eye.*

All nouns ending in -**dōm**, -**hād**, -**scipe**, or -**ere** are ⁕ masculine (*cf.* Modern English wis*dom*, child*hood*, friend*ship*, work*er*). Masculine, also, are nouns ending in -**a**. ⋋

Those ending in -**nes** or -**ung** are feminine (*cf.* Mod- ⋋

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[1] Of course our "apostrophe and *s*" (= '*s*) comes from the Old English genitive ending -**es**. The *e* is preserved in *Wednesday* (= Old English **Wōdnes dæg**). But at a very early period it was thought that *John's book*, for example, was a shortened form of *John his book.* Thus Addison (*Spectator*, No. 135) declares '*s* a survival of *his.* How, then, would he explain the *s* of *his?* And how would he dispose of *Mary's book ?*

ern English good*ness*, and gerundial forms in *-ing:* see-
ing is believ*ing*).

Thus **sē wīsdōm,** *wisdom;* **sē cīldhād,** *childhood;* **sē
frēondscipe,** *friendship;* **sē fiscere,** *fisher*(*man*); **sē hunta,**
hunter; **sēo gelīcnes,** *likeness;* **sēo leornung,** *learning.*

Declensions.

14. There are two great systems of declension in
Old English, the Vowel Declension and the Consonant
Declension. A noun is said to belong to the Vowel
Declension when the final letter of its stem is a vowel,
this vowel being then known as the *stem-characteristic;*
but if the stem-characteristic is a consonant, the noun
belongs to the Consonant Declension. There might
have been, therefore, as many subdivisions of the
Vowel Declension in Old English as there were vow-
els, and as many subdivisions of the Consonant De-
clension as there were consonants. All Old English
nouns, however, belonging to the Vowel Declension,
ended their stems originally in **a, ō, i,** or **u.** Hence
there are but four subdivisions of the Vowel Declen-
sion : a-stems, ō-stems, i-stems, and u-stems.

The Vowel Declension is commonly called the Strong
Declension, and its nouns Strong Nouns.

NOTE. — The terms Strong and Weak were first used by Jacob
Grimm (1785-1863) in the terminology of verbs, and thence trans-
ferred to nouns and adjectives. By a Strong Verb, Grimm meant one
that could form its preterit out of its own resources ; that is, without
calling in the aid of an additional syllable : Modern English *run, ran;
find, found;* but verbs of the Weak Conjugation had to borrow, as it
were, an inflectional syllable: *gain, gained; help, helped.*

15. The stems of nouns belonging to the Consonant Declension ended, with but few exceptions, in the letter **n** (*cf.* Latin *homin-em, ration-em,* Greek ποιμέν-*a*). They are called, therefore, n-stems, the Declension itself being known as the n-Declension, or the Weak Declension. The nouns, also, are called Weak Nouns.

16. If every Old English noun had preserved the original Germanic stem-characteristic (or final letter of the stem), there would be no difficulty in deciding at once whether any given noun is an **a**-stem, **ō**-stem, **i**-stem, **u**-stem, or **n**-stem; but these final letters had, for the most part, either been dropped, or fused with the case-endings, long before the period of historic Old English. It is only, therefore, by a rigid comparison of the Germanic languages with one another, and with the other Aryan languages, that scholars are able to reconstruct a single Germanic language, in which the original stem-characteristics may be seen far better than in any one historic branch of the Germanic group (§ **5**, Note).

This hypothetical language, which bears the same ancestral relation to the historic Germanic dialects that Latin bears to the Romance tongues, is known simply as *Germanic* (Gmc.), or as *Primitive Germanic.* Ability to reconstruct Germanic forms is not expected of the students of this book, but the following table should be examined as illustrating the basis of distinction among the several Old English declensions (O.E. = Old English, Mn.E. = Modern English):

I. Strong or Vowel Declensions	(1) a-stems	Gmc. *staina-z,* O.E. **stān,** Mn.E. *stone.*	
	(2) ō-stems	Gmc. *hallō,* O.E. **heall,** Mn.E. *hall.*	
	(3) i-stems	Gmc. *bōni-z,* O.E. **bēn,** Mn.E. *boon.*	
	(4) u-stems	Gmc. *sunu-z,* O.E. **sunu,** Mn.E. *son.*	
II. Consonant Declensions	(1) n-stems (Weak Declension)	Gmc. *tungōn-iz,* O.E. **tung-an,** Mn.E. *tongue-s.*	
	(2) Remnants of other Consonant Declensions	(a)	Gmc. *fōt-iz,* O.E. **fēt,** Mn.E. *feet.*
		(b)	Gmc. *frijōnd-iz,* O.E. **friend,** Mn.E. *friend-s.*
		(c)	Gmc. *brōðr-iz,* O.E. **brōðor,** Mn.E. *brother-s.*

NOTE. — "It will be seen that if Old English ēage, *eye*, is said to be an n-stem, what is meant is this, that at some former period the kernel of the word ended in -n, while, as far as the Old English language proper is concerned, all that is implied is that the word is inflected in a certain manner." (Jespersen, *Progress in Language*, § 109).

This is true of all Old English stems, whether Vowel or Consonant. The division, therefore, into a-stems, ō-stems, etc., is made in the interests of grammar as well as of philology.

Conjugations.

17. There are, likewise, two systems of conjugation in Old English: the Strong or Old Conjugation, and the Weak or New Conjugation.

The verbs of the Strong Conjugation (the so-called Irregular Verbs of Modern English) number about three hundred, of which not one hundred remain in Modern English (§ **101**, Note).   They form their preterit and frequently their past participle by changing the radical vowel of the present stem.   This vowel change or modification is called *ablaut* (pronounced *áhp-lowt*) : Modern English *sing, sang, sung ; rise, rose, risen.* As the radical vowel of the preterit plural is often different from that of the preterit singular, there are four *principal parts* or *tense stems* in an Old English strong verb, instead of the three of Modern English.   The four principal parts in the conjugation of a strong verb are (1) the present indicative, (2) the preterit indicative singular, (3) the preterit indicative plural, and (4) the past participle.

Strong verbs fall into seven groups, illustrated in the following table :

Present.	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.	Past Participle.
I. **Bītan,** *to bite :* Ic bīt-e, *I bite* or *shall bite.*[1]	Ic bāt, *I bit.*	Wē bit-on, *we bit.*	Ic hæbbe ge[2]-bit-en, *I have bitten.*
II. **Bēodan,** *to bid :* Ic bēod-e, *I bid* or *shall bid.*	Ic bēad, *I bade.*	Wē bud-on, *we bade.*	Ic hæbbe ge-bod-en, *I have bidden.*

[1] Early West Saxon had no distinctive form for the future.   The present was used both as present proper and as future.   *Cf.* Modern English "I go home tomorrow," or "I am going home tomorrow" for "I shall go home tomorrow."

[2] The prefix ge- (Middle English *y-*), cognate with Latin *co (con)* and implying completeness of action, was not always used.   It never

PRESENT.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PLUR.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
III. **Bindan,** *to bind :* Ic bind-e, *I bind* or *shall bind.*	Ic bǫnd, *I bound.*	Wē bund-on, *we bound.*	Ic hæbbe ge-bund-en, *I have bound.*
IV. **Beran,** *to bear :* Ic ber-e, *I bear* or *shall bear.*	Ic bær, *I bore.*	Wē bǣr-on, *we bore.*	Ic hæbbe ge-bor-en, *I have borne.*
V. **Metan,** *to measure :* Ic met-e, *I measure* or *shall measure.*	Ic mæt, *I measured.*	Wē mǣt-on, *we measured.*	Ic hæbbe ge-met-en, *I have meas-ured.*
VI. **Faran,** *to go :* Ic far-e, *I go* or *shall go.*	Ic fōr, *I went.*	Wē fōr-on, *we went.*	Ic eom[1] ge-far-en, *I have (am) gone.*
VII. **Feallan,** *to fall :* Ic feall-e, *I fall* or *shall fall.*	Ic fēoll, *I fell.*	Wē fēoll-on, *we fell.*	Ic eom[1] ge-feall-en, *I have (am) fallen.*

18. The verbs of the Weak Conjugation (the so-called Regular Verbs of Modern English) form their preterit

occurs in the past participles of compound verbs : `oþ-feallan,` *to fall off,* past participle **oþ-feallen** (not **oþ-gefeallen**).   Milton errs in prefixing it to a present participle :

> " What needs my Shakespeare, for his honour'd bones,
> The labour of an age in piled stones?
> Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
> Under a star-*ypointing* pyramid."
>   — *Epitaph on William Shakespeare.*

And Shakespeare misuses it in " Y-ravished," a preterit (*Pericles* III, *Prologue* l. 35).

It survives in the archaic *y-clept* (Old English **ge-clypod,** *called*). It appears as *a* in *aware* (Old English **ge-wær**), as *e* in *enough* (Old English **ge-nōh**), and as *i* in *handiwork* (Old English **hand-ge-weorc**).

[1] With intransitive verbs denoting *change of condition,* the Old English auxiliary is usually some form of *to be* rather than *to have.* See § **139.**

and past participle by adding to the present stem a suffix[1] with *d* or *t*: Modern English *love, loved; sleep, slept.*

The stem of the preterit plural is never different from the stem of the preterit singular; hence these verbs have only three distinctive tense-stems, or principal parts: *viz.,* (1) the present indicative, (2) the preterit indicative, and (3) the past participle.

Weak verbs fall into three groups, illustrated in the following table:

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
I. **Fremman,** *to perform :* **Ic fremm-e,** *I perform* or *shall perform.*	**Ic frem-ede,** *I performed.*	**Ic hæbbe ge-frem-ed,** *I have performed.*
II. **Bodian,** *to proclaim :* **Ic bodi-e,** *I proclaim* or *shall proclaim.*	**Ic bod-ode,** *I proclaimed.*	**Ic hæbbe ge-bod-od,** *I have proclaimed.*
III. **Habban,** *to have :* **Ic hæbbe,** *I have* or *shall have.*	**Ic hæf-de,** *I had.*	**Ic hæbbe ge-hæf-d,** *I have had.*

19. There remain a few verbs (chiefly the Auxiliary Verbs of Modern English) that do not belong entirely to either of the two conjugations mentioned. The most important of them are, **Ic mæg** *I may,* **Ic mihte** *I might;* **Ic con** *I can,* **Ic cúðe** *I could;* **Ic mót** *I must,* **Ic móste** *I*

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[1] The theory that *loved,* for example, is a fused form of *love-did* has been generally given up. The dental ending was doubtless an Indo-Germanic suffix, which became completely specialized only in the Teutonic languages.

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must; Ic sceal *I shall,* Ic sceolde *I should;* Ic eom *I am,*
Ic wæs *I was;* Ic wille *I will,* Ic wolde *I would;* Ic dŏ
I do, Ic dyde *I did;* Ic gā *I go,* Ic sode *I went.*

All but the last four of these are known as Preterit-
Present Verbs. The present tense of each of them
is *in origin* a preterit, *in function* a present. *Cf.*
Modern English *ought* (= *owed*).

CHAPTER IV.

ORDER OF WORDS.

20. The order of words in Old English is more
like that of Modern German than of Modern English.
Yet it is only the Transposed order that the student
will feel to be at all un-English; and the Transposed
order, even before the period of the Norman Conquest,
was fast yielding place to the Normal order.

The three divisions of order are (1) Normal, (2)
Inverted, and (3) Transposed.

(1) Normal order = subject + predicate. In Old
English, the Normal order is found chiefly in inde-
pendent clauses. The predicate is followed by its
modifiers : **Sŏ hwæl biŏ micle læssa þonne ŏŏre hwalas,**
That whale is much smaller than other whales; **Qnd hŏ
geseah twā scipu,** *And he saw two ships.*

(2) Inverted order = predicate + subject. This order
occurs also in independent clauses, and is employed
(*a*) when some modifier of the predicate precedes the
predicate, the subject being thrown behind. The

words most frequently causing Inversion in Old English prose are þā *then*, þonne *then*, and þǣr *there :* Đā fōr hē, *Then went he;* Đonne ærna, hȳ ealle tōweard þǣm fēo, *Then gallop they all toward the property;* ac þǣr bið medo genōh, *but there is mead enough.*

Inversion is employed (*b*) in interrogative sentences: Lufast ðū mē? *Lovest thou me?* and (*c*) in imperative sentences: Cume ðīn rīce, *Thy kingdom come.*

(3) Transposed order = subject . . . predicate. That is, the predicate comes last in the sentence, being preceded by its modifiers. This is the order observed in dependent clauses:[1] Đonne cymeð sē man sē þæt swiftoste hors hafað, *Then comes the man that has the swiftest horse* (literally, *that the swiftest horse has*); Ne mētte hē ǣr nān gebūn land, siþþan hē frǫm his āgnum hām fōr, *Nor did he before find any cultivated land, after he went from his own home* (literally, *after he from his own home went*).

21. Two other peculiarities in the order of words require a brief notice.

(1) Pronominal datives and accusatives usually precede the predicate : Hē hine oferwann, *He overcame him* (literally, *He him overcame*); Dryhten him andwyrde, *The Lord answered him.* But substantival datives and accusatives, as in Modern English, follow the predicate.

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[1] But in the *Voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan*, in which the style is apparently more that of oral than of written discourse, the Normal is more frequent than the Transposed order in dependent clauses. In his other writings Alfred manifests a partiality for the Transposed order in dependent clauses, except in the case of substantival clauses introduced by þæt. Such clauses show a marked tendency to revert to their Normal *oratio recta* order. The norm thus set by the indirect affirmative clause seems to have proved an important factor in the

The following sentence illustrates both orders : **Hȳ
genámon Ioseph, ǫnd hine gesealdon cīpemǫnnum, ǫnd hȳ
hine gesealdon in Ēgypta lǫnd,** *They took Joseph, and sold
him to merchants, and they sold him into Egypt* (literally,
*They took Joseph, and him sold to merchants, and they
him sold into Egyptians' land*).

NOTE.—The same order prevails in the case of pronominal nomi-
natives used as predicate nouns : **Ic hit eom,** *It is I* (literally, *I it am*);
Ðū hit eart, *It is thou* (literally, *Thou it art*).

(2) The attributive genitive, whatever relationship
it expresses, usually precedes the noun which it quali-
fies : **Breoton is gärsecges īgland,** *Britain is an island of
the ocean* (literally, *ocean's island*); **Swilce hit is ēac
berende on wecga ōrum,** *Likewise it is also rich in ores
of metals* (literally, *metals' ores*); **Cyninga cyning,** *King
of kings* (literally, *Kings' king*); **Gē witon Godes rīces
gerȳne,** *Ye know the mystery of the kingdom of God*
(literally, *Ye know God's kingdom's mystery*).

A preposition governing the word modified by the
genitive, precedes the genitive :[1] **On ealdra manna
sægenum,** *In old men's sayings ;* **Æt ðæra stræta endum,**
At the ends of the streets (literally, *At the streets'
ends*); **For ealra ðīnra hālgena lufan,** *For all thy saints'
love.*   See, also, § **94,** (5).

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ultimate disappearance of Transposition from dependent clauses.   The
influence of Norman French helped only to consummate forces that
were already busily at work.

[1] The positions of the genitive are various.   It frequently follows
its noun : **þā bearn þāra Aðeniensa,** *The children of the Athenians.*
It may separate an adjective and a noun : **Ān lȳtel sæs earm,** *A little
arm of (the) sea.*   The genitive may here be construed as an adjec-
tive, or part of a compound = *A little sea-arm ;* **Mid mǫnegum
Godes gifum,** *With many God-gifts = many divine gifts.*

CHAPTER V.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

22. In the study of Old English, the student must remember that he is dealing not with a foreign or isolated language but with the earlier forms of his own mother tongue.   The study will prove profitable and stimulating in proportion as close and constant comparison is made of the old with the new.   The guiding principles in such a comparison are reducible chiefly to two.   These are (1) the regular operation of phonetic laws, resulting especially in certain Vowel Shiftings, and (2) the alterations in form and syntax that are produced by Analogy.

(1) "The former of these is of ~~physiological~~ or ~~natural~~ origin, and is perfectly and inflexibly regular throughout the same period of the same language; and even though different languages show different phonetic habits and predilections, there is a strong general resemblance between the changes induced in one language and in another; many of the particular laws are true for many languages.,

(2) "The other principle is psychical, or mental, or *artificial*, introducing various more or less capricious changes that are supposed to be emendations; and its operation is, to some extent, uncertain and fitful." [1]

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[1] Skeat, *Principles of English Etymology*, Second Series, § 342. But Jespersen, with Collitz and others, stoutly contests "the theory of sound laws and analogy sufficing between them to explain everything in linguistic development."

(1) Vowel-Shiftings.

23. It will prove an aid to the student in acquiring the inflections and vocabulary of Old English to note carefully the following shiftings that have taken place in the gradual growth of the Old English vowel system into that of Modern English.

(1) As stated in § 3, the Old English inflectional vowels, which were all short and unaccented, weakened in early Middle English to *e*. This *e* in Modern English is frequently dropped :

OLD ENGLISH.	MIDDLE ENGLISH.	MODERN ENGLISH.
stǎn-as	ston-es	stones
sun-u	sun-e	son
sun-a	sun-e	sons
ox-an	ox-en	oxen
swift-ra	swift-er	swifter
swift-ost	swift-est	swiftest
lōc-ode	lok-ede	looked

(2) The Old English long vowels have shifted their ~~phonetic values~~ with such uniform regularity that it is possible in almost every case to infer the Modern English sound ; but our ~~spelling is so chaotic~~ that while the student may infer the modern sound, he cannot always infer the modern symbol representing the sound.

OLD ENGLISH.	MODERN ENGLISH.	
ǎ	*o* (as in *no*)[1]	nǎ = *no* ; stǎn = *stone* ; bǎn = *bone* ; rǎd = *road* ; āc = *oak* ; hǎl = *whole* ; hǎm = *home* ; sǎwan = *to sow* ; gǎst = *ghost.*

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[1] But Old English ǎ preceded by **w** sometimes gives Modern English *o* as in *two :* **twǎ** = *two ;* **hwǎ** = *who ;* **hwǎm** = *whom.*

OLD ENGLISH.	MODERN ENGLISH.	
ē	e (as in *he*)	hē = *he* ; wē = *we* ; ðē = *thee* ; mē = *me* ; gē = *ye* ; hēl = *heel* ; wērig = *weary* ; gelēfan = *to believe* ; gēs = *geese*.
I (ȳ)	i (y) (as in *mine*)	mīn = *mine* ; ðīn = *thine* ; wīr = *wire* ; mȳs = *mice* ; rīm = *rime* (wrongly spelt *rhyme*); lȳs = *lice* ; bī = *by* ; scīnan = *to shine* ; stīg rāp = *sty-rope* (shortened to *stirrup*, stīgan meaning *to mount*).
ō	o (as in *do*)	dō = *I do* ; tō = *too, to* ; gōs = *goose* ; tōð = *tooth* ; mōna = *moon* ; dōm = *doom* ; mōd = *mood* ; wōgian = *to woo* ; slōh = *I slew*.
ū	ou (ow) (as in *thou*)	ðū = *thou* ; fūl = *foul* ; hūs = *house* ; nū = *now* ; hū = *how* ; tūn = *town* ; ūre = *our* ; ūt = *out* ; hlūd = *loud* ; ðūsend = *thousand*.
ǣ, ēa, ēo	ea (as in *sea*)	ǣ : sǣ = *sea* ; mǣl = *meal* ; dǣlan = *to deal* ; clǣne = *clean* ; grǣdig = *greedy*. ēa : ēare = *ear* ; ēast = *east* ; drēam = *dream* ; gēar = *year* ; bēatan = *to beat*. ēo : ðrēo = *three* ; drēorig = *dreary* ; sēo = *she* ; hrēod = *reed* ; dēop = *deep*.

(2) Analogy.

24. But more important than vowel shifting is the great law of Analogy, for Analogy shapes not only words but constructions. It belongs, therefore, to

Etymology and to Syntax, since it influences both form and function. By this law, minorities tend to pass over to the side of the majorities. "The greater mass of cases exerts an assimilative influence upon the smaller."[1] The effect of Analogy is to simplify and to regularize. "The main factor in getting rid of irregularities is group-influence, or Analogy — the influence exercised by the members of an association-group on one another. . . . Irregularity consists in partial isolation from an association-group through some formal difference."[2]

Under the influence of Analogy, entire declensions and conjugations have been swept away, leaving in Modern English not a trace of their former existence. There are in Old English, for example, five plural endings for nouns, -as, -a, -e, -u, and -an. No one could well have predicted[3] that -as (Middle English -es) would soon take the lead, and become the norm to which the other endings would eventually conform, for there were more an-plurals than as-plurals; but the as-plurals were doubtless more often employed in every-day speech. *Oxen* (Old English oxan) is the sole pure survival of the hundreds of Old English an-plurals.

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[1] Whitney, *Life and Growth of Language*, Chap. IV.

[2] Sweet, *A New English Grammar*, Part I., § 535.

[3] As Skeat says (§ 22, (2)), Analogy is "fitful." It enables us to explain many linguistic phenomena, but not to anticipate them. The multiplication of books tends to check its influence by perpetuating the forms already in use. Thus Chaucer employed nine *en*-plurals, and his influence served for a time to check the further encroachment of the *es*-plurals. As soon as there is an acknowledged standard in any language, the operation of Analogy is fettered.

No group of feminine nouns in Old English had -es as
the genitive singular ending ; but by the close of the
Middle English period all feminines formed their
genitive singular in -es (or -s, Modern English 's)
after the analogy of the Old English masculine and
neuter nouns with es-genitives.   The weak preterits
in -ode have all been leveled under the ed-forms, and
of the three hundred strong verbs in Old English
more than two hundred have become weak.

These are not cases of derivation (as are the shifted
vowels): Modern English -s in *sons*, for example, could
not possibly be derived from Old English -a in *suna*, or
Middle English -e in *sune* (§ 23, (1)).   They are cases
of replacement by Analogy.

A few minor examples will quicken the student's
appreciation of the nature of the influence exercised
by Analogy :

(*a*) The intrusive *l* in *could* (Chaucer always wrote
coud or *coude*) is due to association with *would* and
should, in each of which *l* belongs by etymological
right.

(*b*) *He need not* (for *He needs not*) is due to the
assimilative influence of the auxiliaries *may*, *can*, etc.,
which have never added -*s* for their third person
singular (§ 137).

(*c*) *I am friends with him*, in which *friends* is a
crystalized form for *on good terms*, may be traced to
the influence of such expressions as *He and I are
friends*, *They are friends*, etc.

(*d*) Such errors as are seen in *runned*, *seed*, *gooses*,
badder, *hisself*, *says I* (usually coupled with *says he*)

are all ~~analogical formations~~. Though not sanctioned
by good usage, it is hardly right to call these forms
the products of " ~~false analogy~~." The grammar in-
volved is false, because unsupported by literary usages
and traditions ; but the analogy on which these forms
are built is no more false than the law of gravitation
is false when it makes a dress sit unconventionally.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

THE STRONG OR VOWEL DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.
THE a-DECLENSION.

CHAPTER VI.

(a) Masculine a-Stems.

[O.E., M.E., and Mn.E. will henceforth be used for Old English, Middle English, and Modern English. Other abbreviations employed are self-explaining.]

25. The a-Declension, corresponding to the Second or o-Declension of Latin and Greek, contains only (a) masculine and (b) neuter nouns. To this declension belong most of the O.E. masculine and neuter nouns. At a very early period, many of the nouns belonging properly to the ɪ- and u-Declensions began to pass over to the a-Declension. This declension may therefore be considered the *normal declension* for all masculine and neuter nouns belonging to the Strong Declension.

26. Paradigms of sē mūð, *mouth;* sē fiscere, *fisherman;* sē hwæl, *whale;* sē mearh, *horse;* sē finger, *finger:*

Sing. N.A.	mūð	fiscer-e	hwæl	mearh	finger
G.	mūð-es	fiscer-es	hwæl-es	mēar-es	fingr-es
D.I.	mūð-e	fiscer-e	hwæl-e	mēar-e	fingr-e
Plur. N.A.	mūð-as	fiscer-as	hwæl-as	mēar-as	fingr-as
G.	mūð-a	fiscer-a	hwæl-a	mēar-a	fingr-a
D.I.	mūð-um	fiscer-um	hwæl-um	mēar-um	fingr-um

Note. — For meanings of the cases, see § **12**. The dative and instrumental are alike in all nouns.

27. The student will observe (1) that nouns whose nominative ends in -e (**fiscere**) drop this letter before adding the case endings; (2) that æ before a consonant (**hwæl**) changes to a in the plural;[1] (3) that h, preceded by r (**mearh**) or l (**seolh,** *seal*), is dropped before an inflectional vowel, the stem vowel being then lengthened by way of compensation; (4) that dissyllables (**finger**) having the first syllable long, generally syncopate the vowel of the second syllable before adding the case endings.[2]

28. Paradigm of the Definite Article[3] **sē, sēo, ðæt** = *the:*

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[1] Adjectives usually retain æ in closed syllables, changing it to a in open syllables: **hwæt** (*active*), **glæd** (*glad*), **wær** (*wary*) have G. **hwates, glades, wares**; D. **hwatum, gladum, warum**; but A. **hwætne, glædne, wærne.** Nouns, however, change to a only in open syllables followed by a guttural vowel, a or u. The æ in the open syllables of the singular is doubtless due to the analogy of the N.A. singular, both being closed syllables.

[2] *Cf.* Mn.E. *drizz'ling, rememb'ring, abysmal* (*abysm = abiz^um*), *sick'ning,* in which the principle of syncopation is precisely the same.

[3] This may mean four things: (1) *The,* (2) *That* (demonstrative), (3) *He, she, it,* (4) *Who, which, that* (relative pronoun). Mn.E. demonstrative *that* is, of course, the survival of O.E. neuter **ðæt** in its demonstrative sense. Professor Victor Henry (*Comparative Grammar of English and German,* § 160, 3) sees a survival of dative plural demonstrative **ðæm** in such an expression as *in them days.* It seems more probable, however, that *them* so used has followed the lead of

		Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Sing.	N.	sē	sēo	ðæt
	G.	ðæs	ðǣre	ðæs
	D.	ðǣm (ðām)	ðǣre	ðǣm (ðām)
	A.	ðone	ðā	ðæt
	I.	ðȳ, ðon	——	ðȳ, ðon

		All Genders.
Plur.	N.A.	ðā
	G.	ðāra
	D.	ðǣm (ðām)

29.   VOCABULARY.[1]

sē bōcere, *scribe* [bōc].

sē cyning, *king.*

sē dæg, *day.*

sē ęnde, *end.*

sē ęngel, *angel* [angelus].

sē frēodōm, *freedom.*

sē fugol (G. sometimes fugles), *bird* [fowl].

sē gār, *spear* [gore, gar-fish].

sē heofon, *heaven.*

sē hierde, *herdsman* [shep-herd].

ǫnd (and), *and.*

sē sęcg, *man, warrior.*

sē seolh, *seal.*

sē stān, *stone.*

sē wealh, *foreigner, Welshman* [wal-nut].

sē weall, *wall.*

sē wīsdōm, *wisdom.*

sē wulf, *wolf.*

30.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Ðāra wulfa mūðas.   2. Ðæs fisceres fingras.   3. Ðāra Wēala cyninge.   4. Ðǣm ęnglum ǫnd ðǣm hierdum.   5. Ðāra

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this and *these,* *that* and *those,* in their double function of pronoun and adjective. There was doubtless some such evolution as, *I saw them. Them what ? Them boys.*

An unquestioned survival of the dative singular feminine of the article is seen in the *-ter* of *Atterbury* (= æt ðǣre byrig, *at the town*); and ðǣm survives in the *-ten* of *Attenborough,* the word *borough* having become an uninflected neuter. Skeat, *Principles,* First Series, § 185.

[1] The brackets contain etymological hints that may help the student to discern relationships otherwise overlooked. The genitive is given only when not perfectly regular.

daga ęnde.   6. Ðǣm bōcerum ǫnd ðǣm sęcgum ðæs cyninges.
7. Ðǣm sēole ǫnd ðǣm fuglum.   8. Ðā stānas ǫnd ðā gāras.
9. Hwala ǫnd mēara.   10. Ðāra ęngla wīsdōm.   11. Ðæs
cyninges bōceres frēodōm.   12. Ðāra hierda fuglum.   13. Ðȳ
stāne.   14. Ðǣm wealle.

II. 1. For the horses and the seals.   2. For the Welsh-
men's freedom.   3. Of the king's birds. · 4. By the wis-
dom of men and angels.   5. With the spear and the stone.
6. The herdsman's seal and the warriors' spears.   7. To
the king of heaven.   8. By means of the scribe's wisdom.
9. The whale's mouth and the foreigner's spear.   10. For
the bird belonging to (= of) the king's scribe.   11. Of that
finger.

———◦◦———

CHAPTER · VII.

(b) Neuter a-Stems.

31. The neuter nouns of the a-Declension differ from
the masculines only in the N.A. plural.

32. Paradigms of **ðæt hof**, *court, dwelling;* **ðæt bearn,**
child; **ðæt bān,** *bone;* **ðæt rīce,** *kingdom;* **ðæt spere,**
spear; **ðæt werod,** *band of men;* **ðæt tungol,** *star:*

Sing. N.A. hof	bearn	bān	rīc-e	sper-e	werod	tungol
G. hof-es	bearn-es	bān-es	rīc-es	sper-es	werod-es	tungl-es
D.I. hof-e	bearn-e	bān-e	rīc-e	sper-e	werod-e	tungl-e
Plur. N.A. hof-u	bearn	bān	rīc-u	sper-u	werod	tungl-u
G. hof-a	bearn-a	bān-a	rīc-a	sper-a	werod-a	tungl-a
D.I. hof-um	bearn-um	bān-um	rīc-um	sper-um	werod-um	tungl-um

33. The paradigms show (1) that monosyllables with
short stems (**hof**) take **-u** in the N.A. plural; (2) that

monosyllables with long stems (**bearn, bān**) do not distin-
guish the N.A. plural from the N.A. singular;[1] (8) that
✗dissyllables in -e, whether the stem be long or short (**rīce,
spere**), have -u in the N.A. plural ; (4) that dissyllables
ending in a consonant and having the first syllable short[2]
(**werod**) do not usually distinguish the N.A. plural from
the N.A. singular; (5) that dissyllables ending in a con-
sonant and having the first syllable long (**tungol**) more
frequently take -u in the N.A. plural.

NOTE. — Syncopation occurs as in the masculine a-stems. See
§ **27**, (4).

34. Present and Preterit Indicative of **habban**, *to have:*

PRESENT.

Sing. 1. **Ic hæbbe,** *I have,* or *shall have.*[3]
    2. **Ðū hæfst (hafast),** *thou hast,* or *wilt have.*
    3. **hē, hēo, hit hæfð (hafað),** *he, she, it has,* or *will have.*
Plur. 1. **wē habbað,** *we have,* or *shall have.*
    2. **gē habbað,** *ye have,* or *will have.*
    3. **hīe habbað,** *they have,* or *will have.*

PRETERIT.

Sing. 1. **Ic hæfde,** *I had.*
    2. **Ðū hæfdest,** *thou hadst.*
    3. **hē, hēo, hit hæfde,** *he, she, it had.*
Plur. 1. **wē hæfdon,** *we had.*
    2. **gē hæfdon,** *ye had.*
    3. **hīe hæfdon,** *they had.*

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[1] Note the many nouns in Mn.E. that are unchanged in the plural.
These are either survivals of O.E. long stems, *swine, sheep, deer, folk,*
or analogical forms, *fish, trout, mackerel, salmon,* etc.

[2] Dissyllables whose first syllable is a prefix are, of course, ex-
cluded. They follow the declension of their last member: **gebed,**
prayer, **gebedu,** *prayers;* **gefeoht,** *battle,* **gefeoht,** *battles.*

[3] See § **17**, Note 1. Note that (as in **hwæl,** § **27**, (2)) æ changes
to **a** when the following syllable contains a: **hæbbe,** but **hafast.**

Note. — The negative **ne**, *not*, which always precedes its verb, contracts with all the forms of **habban**. The negative loses its **e**, **habban** its **h**.   **Ne + habban = nabban**; **Ic ne hæbbe = Ic næbbe**; **Ic ne hæfde = Ic næfde**, etc. The negative forms may be gotten, therefore, by simply substituting in each case **n** for **h**.

35.   VOCABULARY.

Ðæt dæl, *dale.*

Ðæt dēor, *animal* [deer [1]].

Ðæt dor, *door.*

Ðæt fæt, *vessel* [vat].

Ðæt fȳr, *fire.*

Ðæt gēar, *year.*

Ðæt geoc, *yoke.*

Ðæt geset, *habitation* [settlement].

Ðæt hēafod, *head.*

Ðæt hūs, *house.*

Ðæt līc, *body* [lich-gate].

Ðæt lim, *limb.*

on (with dat.) *in.*

Ðæt spor, *track.*

Ðæt wǣpen, *weapon.*

Ðæt wīf, *wife, woman.*

Ðæt wīte, *punishment.*

Ðæt word, *word.*

36.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Hē hafað ðæs cyninges bearn.   2. Ðā Wēalas habbað ðā speru.   3. Ðā wīf habbað ðāra secga wǣpnu.   4. Ðū hæfst ðone fugol ond ðæt hūs ðæs hierdes.   5. Hæfð[2] hēo ðā fatu[3]?   6. Hæfde hē ðæs wīfes līc on ðǣm hofe?   7. Hē næfde ðæs wīfes līc; hē hæfde ðæs dēores hēafod.   8. Hæfð sē cyning gesetu on ðǣm dæle?   9. Sē bōcere hæfð ðā sēolas on ðǣm hūse.   10. Gē habbað frēodōm.

II. 1. They have yokes and spears.   2. We have not the vessels in the house.   3. He had fire in the vessel.   4. Did the woman have (= Had the woman) the children?   5. The animal has the body of the woman's child.   6. I shall have

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[1] The old meaning survives in Shakespeare's "Rats and mice and such small deer," *King Lear*, III, 4, 144.

[2] See § **20**, (2), (*b*).   [3] See § **27**, (2).

the heads of the wolves.   7. He and she have the king's
houses.   8. Have not (= **Nabbað**) the children the warrior's
weapons ?

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE ŏ-DECLENSION.

37. The ŏ-Declension, corresponding to the First
or *ā*-Declension of Latin and Greek, contains only
feminine nouns.   Many feminine i-stems and u-stems
soon passed over to this Declension.   The ŏ-Declension
may, therefore, be considered the *normal declension* for
all strong feminine nouns.

38. Paradigms of **sĕo giefu,** *gift;* **sĕo wund,** *wound;*
sĕo rŏd, *cross;* **sĕo leornung,** *learning;* **sĕo săwol,** *soul :*

Sing. N.	gief-u	wund	rŏd	leornung	săwol
G.	gief-e	wund-e	rŏd-e	leornung-a (e)	săwl-e
D.I.	gief-e	wund-e	rŏd-e	leornung-a (e)	săwl-e
A.	gief-e	wund-e	rŏd-e	leornung-a (e)	săwl-e
Plur. N.A.	gief-a	wund-a	rŏd-a	leornung-a	săwl-a
G.	gief-a	wund-a	rŏd-a	leornung-a	săwl-a
D.I.	gief-um	wund-um	rŏd-um	leornung-um	săwl-um

39. Note (1) that monosyllables with short stems
(**giefu**) take **u** in the nominative singular; (2) that
monosyllables with long stems (**wund, rŏd**) present the
unchanged stem in the nominative singular; (3) that
dissyllables are declined as monosyllables, except that
abstract nouns in **-ung** prefer a to e in the singular.

NOTE.— Syncopation occurs as in masculine and neuter a-stems.
See § **27,** (4).

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40. Present and Preterit Indicative of **bēon** (**wesan**), *to be:*

PRESENT (first form).	PRESENT (second form).	PRETERIT.
Sing. 1. Ic eom	1. Ic bēom	1. Ic wæs
2. ðū eart	2. ðū bist	2. ðū wǣre
3. hē is	3. hē bi'	3. hē wæs
Plur. 1. wē ⎱	1. wē ⎱	1. wē ⎱
2. gē ⎬ sind (on), sint	2. gē ⎬ bēoð	2. gē ⎬ wǣron
3. hīe ⎰	3. hīe ⎰	3. hīe ⎰

NOTE 1.—The forms bēom, bist etc. are used chiefly as future tenses in O.E. They survive to-day only in dialects and in poetry. Farmer Dobson, for example, in Tennyson's *Promise of May*, uses *be* for all persons of the present indicative, both singular and plural; and *there be* is frequent in Shakespeare for *there are*. The Northern dialect employed **aron** as well as **sindon** and **sind** for the present plural; hence Mn.E. *are.*

NOTE 2.—Fusion with **ne** gives **neom** and **nis** for the present; **næs, nǣre, nǣron** for the preterit.

NOTE 3.—The verb *to be* is followed by the nominative case, as in Mn.E.; but when the predicate noun is plural, and the subject a neuter pronoun in the singular, the verb agrees in number with the predicate noun. The neuter singular ðæt is frequently employed in this construction: **Ðæt wǣron eall Finnas**, *They were all Fins;* **Ðæt sind englas**, *They are angels;* **Ðæt wǣron engla gāstas**, *They were angels' spirits.*

Notice, too, that O.E. writers do not say *It is I, It is thou*, but *I it am, Thou it art:* **Ic hit eom, ðū hit eart.** See § 21, (1), Note 1.

41.   VOCABULARY.

sēo brycg, *bridge.*	**sēo geoguð**, *youth.*
sēo costnung, *temptation.*	**sēo glōf**, *glove.*
sēo cwalu, *death* [quail, quell].	**sēo hālignes**[1] *holiness.*
sēo fōr, *journey* [faran].	**sēo heall**, *hall.*
sēo frōfor, *consolation, comfort.*	**hēr**, *here.*

[1] All words ending in **-nes** double the **-s** before adding the case endings.

hwā, *who?*	**sēo mildheortnes,** *mild-hearted-*
hwǣr, *where?*	*ness, mercy.*
sēo lufu, *love.*	**sēo stōw,** *place* [stow away].
sēo mearc, *boundary* [mark,	**ðǣr,** *there.*
marches[1]].	**sēo ðearf,** *need.*
sēo mēd, *meed, reward.*	**sēo wylf,** *she wolf.*

42. EXERCISES.

I. 1. Hwǣr is ðǣre brycge ęnde? 2. Hēr sind ðāra rīca mearca. 3. Hwā hæfð þā glōfa? 4. Ðǣr bīð ðǣm cyninge frōfre ðearf. 5. Sēo wund is on ðǣre wylfe hēafde. 6. Wē habbað costnunga. 7. Hīe nǣron on ðǣre healle. 8. Ic hit neom. 9. Ðæt wǣron Wēalas. 10. Ðæt sind ðæs wīfes bearn.

II. 1. We shall have the women's gloves. 2. Where is the place? 3. He will be in the hall. 4. Those (**Ðæt**) were not the boundaries of the kingdom. 5. It was not I. 6. Ye are not the king's scribes. 7. The shepherd's words are full (**full** + gen.) of wisdom and comfort. 8. Where are the bodies of the children? 9. The gifts are not here. 10. Who has the seals and the birds?

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CHAPTER IX.

THE i-DECLENSION AND THE u-DECLENSION.

The *i*-Declension.

43. The i-Declension, corresponding to the group of *i*-stems in the classical Third Declension, contains chiefly (*a*) masculine and (*b*) feminine nouns. The N.A. plural of these nouns ended originally in -e (from older i).

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[1] As in *warden of the marches.*

(a) Masculine *i*-Stems.

44. These stems have almost completely gone over to the a-Declension, so that -as is more common than -e as the N.A. plural ending, whether the stem is long or short. The short stems all have -e in the N.A. singular.

45. Paradigms of sē **wyrm**, *worm;* sē **wine**, *friend.*

Sing. N.A.	wyrm		win-e
G.	wyrm-es		win-es
D.I.	wyrm-e		win-e
Plur. N.A.	wyrm-as		win-as (e)
G.	wyrm-a		win-a
D.I.	wyrm-um		win-um

Names of Peoples.

46. The only i-stems that regularly retain -e of the N.A. plural are certain names of tribes or peoples used only in the plural.

47. Paradigms of ðā **Ęngle**, *Angles;* ðā **Norðymbre,** *Northumbrians;* ðā **lēode,** *people:*

Plur. N.A.	Ęngle	Norðymbre	lēode
G.	Ęngla	Norðymbra	lēoda
D.I.	Ęnglum	Norðymbrum	lēodum

(b) Feminine *i*-Stems.

48. The short stems (**fręm-u**) conform entirely to the declension of short ō-stems; long stems (**cwēn, wyrt**) differ from long ō-stems in having no ending for the A. singular. They show, also, a preference for -e rather than -a in the N.A. plural.

49. Paradigms of **sēo frẹm-u,** *benefit;* **sēo cwēn,** *woman,* *queen* [quean]; **sēo wyrt,** *root* [wort]:

Sing. N.	frẹm-u	cwēn	wyrt
G.	frẹm-e	cwēn-e	wyrt-e
D.I.	frẹm-e	cwēn-e	wyrt-e
A.	frẹm-e	cwēn	wyrt
Plur. N.A.	frẹm-a	cwēn-e (a)	wyrt-e (a)
G.	frẹm-a	cwēn-a	wyrt-a
D.I.	frẹm-um	cwēn-um	wyrt-um

The *u*-Declension.

50. The u-Declension, corresponding to the group of u-stems in the classical Third Declension, contains no neuters, and but few (*a*) masculines and (*b*) feminines. The short-stemmed nouns of both genders (**sun-u, dur-u**) retain the final u of the N.A. singular, while the long stems (**feld, hǫnd**) drop it. The influence of the masculine **a**-stems is most clearly seen in the long-stemmed masculines of the u-Declension (**feld, feld-es,** etc.).

NOTE. — Note the general aversion of all O.E. long stems to final -u: *cf.* N.A. plural **hof-u,** but **bearn, bān**; N. singular **gief-u,** but **wund, rōd**; N. singular **frẹm-u,** but **cwēn, wyrt**; N.A. singular **sun-u, dur-u,** but **feld, hǫnd.**

(*a*) **Masculine *u*-Stems.**

51. Paradigms of **sē sun-u,** *son;* **sē feld,** *field:*

Sing. N.A.	sun-u	feld
G.	sun-a	feld-a (es)
D.I.	sun-a	feld-a (e)
Plur. N.A.	sun-a	feld-a (as)
G.	sun-a	feld-a
D.I.	sun-um	feld-um

(*b*) **Feminine *u*-Stems.**

52. Paradigms of **sēo dur-u**, *door;* **sēo hǫnd**, *hand:*

Sing.	*N.A.*	dur-u	hǫnd
	G.	dur-a	hǫnd-a
	D.I.	dur-a	hǫnd-a
Plur.	*N.A.*	dur-a	hǫnd-a
	G.	dur-a	hǫnd-a
	D.I.	dur-um	hǫnd-um

53. Paradigm of the Third Personal Pronoun, **hē, hēo, hit** = *he, she, it :*

		Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Sing.	*N.*	hē	hēo	hit
	G.	his	hiere	his
	D.	him	hiere	him
	A.	hine, hiene	hīe	hit

		All Genders.
Plur.	*N.A.*	hīe
	G.	hiera
	D.	him

54.   Vocabulary.

(I-Stems.)

sē cierr, *turn, time* [char, chare, chore].

sēo dǣd, *deed.*

sē dǣl, *part* [a great deal].

ðā Dęne, *Danes.*

sē frēondscipe, *friendship.*

sēo hȳd, *skin, hide.*

ðā lǫndlēode, *natives.*

ðā Mierce, *Mercians.*

ðā Rōmware, *Romans.*

ðā Seaxe, *Saxons.*

sē stęde, *place* [in-stead of].

(u-Stems.)

sēo flōr, *floor.*

sēo nosu, *nose.*

sē sumor (*G.* sumeres, *D.* sumera), *summer.*

sē winter (*G.* wintres, *D.* wintra), *winter.*

sē wudu, *wood, forest.*

Note. — The numerous masculine nouns ending in -hād, — cild-hād (*childhood*), wīfhād (*womanhood*), — belong to the u-stems historically ; but they have all passed over to the a-Declension.

55.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Đā Seaxe habbaδ δæs dēores hȳd on δǣm wuda.
2. Hwā hæfδ δā giefa?   3. Đā Mierce hīe¹ habbaδ.
4. Hwǣr is δæs Wēales fugol?   5. Đā Dene hiene hab-
baδ.   6. Hwǣr sindon hiera winas?   7. Hīe sindon on
δæs cyninges wuda.   8. Đa Rōmware ond δā Seaxe hæf-
don δā gāras ond δā geocu.   9. Hēo is on δǣm hūse on
wintra, ond on δǣm feldum on sumera.   10. Hwǣr is
δæs hofes duru?   11. Hēo² (= sēo duru) nis hēr.

II. 1. His friends have the bones of the seals and the
bodies of the Danes.   2. Art thou the king's son?   3. Has
she her gifts in her hands?   4. Here are the fields of the
natives.   5. Who had the bird?   6. I had it.²   7. The
child had the worm in his fingers.   8. The Mercians were
here during (the) summer (on + dat.).

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CHAPTER X.

PRESENT INDICATIVE ENDINGS OF STRONG VERBS.

56. The unchanged stem of the present indicative
may always be found by dropping -an of the infinitive :
feall-an, *to fall;* **cēos-an,** *to choose;* **bīd-an,** *to abide.*

57. The personal endings are :

Sing. 1.	-e	*Plur.* 1.	
2.	-est	2.	}-aδ
3.	-eδ	3.	

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¹ See § **21**, (1).

² Pronouns agree in gender with the nouns for which they stand.
Hit, however, sometimes stands for inanimate things of both mascu-
line and feminine genders. See Wülfing (*l.c.*) I, § 238.

i-Umlaut.

58. The 2d and 3d singular endings were originally
not -est and -eð, but -is and -ið; and the i of these older
endings has left its traces upon almost every page of
⇥ Early West Saxon literature. This i, though unac-
cented and soon displaced, exerted a powerful back
influence upon the vowel of the preceding accented
syllable. This influence, a form of ~~regressive assimi~~-
lation, is known as i-umlaut (pronounced *oöm-lowt*).
✳ The vowel i or j (= *y*), being itself a palatal, suc-
ceeded in palatalizing every guttural vowel that pre-
ceded it, and in imposing still more of the i-quality
upon diphthongs that were already palatal.[1]   The
changes produced were these:

a	became	ę (æ):	męnn (< *mann-is), *men.*
a	"	ǣ	ǣnig (< *ān-ig), *any.*
u	"	y	wyllen (< *wull-in), *woollen.*
û	"	ȳ	mȳs (< *mûs-is), *mice.*
o	"	ę	dęhter (< *dohtr-i), *to or for the daughter.*
ŏ	"	ē	fēt (< *fŏt-is), *feet.*
ea	"	ie	wiexð (< *weax-ið), *he grows* (weaxan = *to grow*).
ĕa	"	ĭe	hĭewð (< *hĕaw-ið), *he hews* (hĕawan = *to hew*).
eo	"	ie	wiercan (< *weorc-jan), *to work.*
ĕo	"	ĭe	lĭehtan (< *lĕoht-jan), *to light.*

The Unchanged Present Indicative.

59. In the Northumbrian and Mercian dialects, as
well as in the dialect of Late West Saxon, the 2d and
3d singular endings were usually joined to the present

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[1] The *palatal* vowels and diphthongs were long or short æ, e, i,
(ie), y, ea, eo; the *guttural* vowels were long or short a, o, u.

stem without modification either of the stem itself or of the personal endings. The complete absence of umlauted forms in the present indicative of Mn.E. is thus accounted for.

In Early West Saxon, however, such forms as the following are comparatively rare in the 2d and 3d singular :

Sing. 1.	Ic feall-e (*I fall*)	cēos-e (*I choose*)	bīd-e (*I abide*)
2.	ðū feall-est	cēos-est	bīd-est
3.	hē feall-eð	cēos-eð	bīd-eð

Plur. 1.	wē			
2.	gē	} feall-að	cēos-að	bīd-að
3.	hīe			

The Present Indicative with *i*-Umlaut and Contraction.

60. The 2d and 3d persons singular are distinguished from the other forms of the present indicative in Early West Saxon by (1) i-umlaut of the vowel of the stem, (2) syncope of the vowel of the ending, giving -st and -ð for -est and -eð, and (3) contraction of -st and -ð with the final consonant or consonants of the stem.

Contraction.

61. The changes produced by i-umlaut have been already discussed. By these changes, therefore, the stems of the 2d and 3d singular indicative of such verbs as (1) stǫndan (= standan), *to stand*, (2) cuman, *to come*, (3) grōwan, *to grow*, (4) brūcan, *to enjoy*, (5) blāwan, *to blow*, (6) feallan, *to fall*, (7) hēawan, *to hew*, (8) weorpan, *to throw*, and (9) cēosan, *to choose*,

become respectively (1) stend-,[1] (2) cym-, (3) grēw-, (4) brȳc-, (5) blǣw-, (6) fiell-, (7) hīew-, (8) wierp-, and (9) cīes-.

If the unchanged stem contains the vowel e, this is changed in the 2d and 3d singular to i (ie) : cweðan *to say*, stem cwið- ; beran *to bear*, stem bier-.   But this mutation[2] had taken place long before the period of O.E., and belongs to the Germanic languages in general.   It is best, however, to class the change of e to i or ie with the changes due to umlaut, since it occurs consistently in the 2d and 3d singular stems of Early West Saxon, and outlasted almost all of the umlaut forms proper.

If, now, the syncopated endings -st and -ð are added directly to the umlauted stem, there will frequently result such a massing of consonants as almost to defy pronunciation : cwið-st, *thou sayest;* stend-st, *thou standest*, etc.   Some sort of contraction, therefore, is demanded for the sake of euphony.   The ear and eye will, by a little practice, become a sure guide in these contractions.   The following rules, however, must be observed.   They apply only to the 2d and 3d singular of the present indicative :

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[1] The more common form for stems with a is æ rather than ę: faran, *to go*, 2d and 3d singular stem fær- ; sacan, *to contend*, stem sæc-.   Indeed, a changes to ę *via* æ (Cosijn, *Altwestsächsische Grammatik*, I, § 32).

[2] Umlaut is frequently called Mutation.   Metaphony is still another name for the same phenomenon.   The term Metaphony has the advantage of easy adjectival formation (metaphonic).   It was proposed by Professor Victor Henry (*Comparative Grammar of English and German*, Paris, 1894), but has not been naturalized.

(1) If the stem ends in a double consonant, one of the consonants is dropped :

1. feall-e (*I fall*)	1. winn-e (*I fight*)	1. swimm-e (*I swim*)
2. fiel-st	2. win-st	2. swim-st
3. fiel-ð	3. win-ð	3. swim-ð

(2) If the stem ends in -ð, this is dropped :

1. cweð-e (*I say*)	1. weorð-e (*I become*)
2. cwi-st	2. wier-st
3. cwi-ð	3. wier-ð .

(3) If the stem ends in -d, this is changed to -t. The -ð of the ending is then also changed to -t, and usually absorbed. Thus the stem of the 2d singular serves as stem and ending for the 3d singular :

1. stǫnd-e (= stand-e) (*I stand*)	1. bind-e (*I bind*)
2. stęnt-st	2. bint-st
3. stęnt	3. bint
1. bīd-e (*I abide*)	1. rīd-e (*I ride*)
2. bīt-st	2. rīt-st
3. bīt (-t)	3. rīt (-t)

(4) If the stem ends already in -t, the endings are added as in (3), -ð being again changed to -t and absorbed :

1. brēot-e (*I break*)	1. feoht-e (*I fight*)	1. bīt-e (*I bite*)
2. brīet-st	2. fieht-st	2. bīt-st
3. brīet (-t)	3. fieht	3. bīt (-t)

(5) If the stem ends in -s, this is dropped before -st (to avoid -sst), but is retained before -ð, the latter being changed to -t. Thus the 2d and 3d singulars are identical :[1]

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[1] This happens also when the infinitive stem ends in st :

1. berst-e (*I burst*)
2. bier-st
3. bierst.

1. cēos-e (*I choose*)   1. rīs-e (*I rise*)
2. cīe-st   2. rī-st
3. cīes-t   3. rīs-t

62.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Sē cyning fielð.   2. Ðā wīf cēosað ðā giefa.   3. Ðū
stentst on ðǣm hūse.   4. Hē wierpð ðæt wǣpen.   5. Sē secg
hīewð ðā līc.   6. Ðæt sǣd grēwð ond wiexð (*Mark* iv. 27).
7. Ic stonde hēr, ond ðū stentst ðǣr.   8. "Ic hit eom," cwið
hē.   9. Hīe berað ðæs wulfes bān.   10. Hē hīe bint, ond ic
hine binde.   11. Ne rītst ðū?

II. 1. We shall bind him.   2. Who chooses the child's
gifts?   3. "He was not here," says she.   4. Wilt thou
remain in the hall?   5. The wolves are biting (= bite) the
fishermen.   6. He enjoys[1] the love of his children.   7. Do
you enjoy (= Enjoyest thou) the consolation and friendship
of the scribe?   8. Will he come?   9. I shall throw the
spear, and thou wilt bear the weapons.   10. The king's
son will become king.   11. The army (**werod**) is breaking
the doors and walls of the house.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CONSONANT DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

The Weak or *n*-Declension.

63. The n-Declension contains almost all of the O.E.
nouns belonging to the Consonant Declensions.   The
stem characteristic **n** has been preserved in the oblique

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[1] **Brūcan,** *to enjoy,* takes the genitive case, not the accusative.   It
means "to have joy *of* anything."

cases, so that there is no difficulty in distinguishing n-stems from the preceding vowel stems.

The n-Declension includes (*a*) masculines, (*b*) feminines, and (*c*) neuters. The masculines far outnumber the feminines, and the neuters contain only **ēage**, *eye* and **ēare**, *ear*. The masculines end in -a, the feminines and neuters in -e.

64. Paradigms of (*a*) **sē hunta,** *hunter;* (*b*) **sēo tunge,** *tongue;* (*c*)·**ðæt ēage,** *eye:*

Sing. N.	hunt-a	tung-e	ēag-e
G.D.I.	hunt-an	tung-an	ēag-an
A.	hunt-an	tung-an	ēag-e
Plur. N.A.	hunt-an	tung-an	ēag-an
G.	hunt-ena	tung-ena	ēag-ena
D.I.	hunt-um	tung-um	ēag-um

65. VOCABULARY.

sē adesa, *hatchet, adze.*

sē ǣmetta, *leisure* [empt-iness].

sē bọna (bana), *murderer* [bane].

sēo cirice, *church* [Scotch kirk].

sē cnapa (later, **cnafa**), *boy* [knave].

sē cuma, *stranger* [comer].

ðæt ēare, *ear.*

sēo eorðe, *earth.*

sē gefēra, *companion* [co-farer].

sē guma, *man* [bride-groom [1]].

sēo heorte, *heart.*

sē mōna, *moon.*

sēo nǣdre, *adder* [a nadder > an adder [2]].

sē oxa, *ox.*

sē scēowyrhta, *shoe-maker* [shoe-wright].

sēo sunne, *sun.*

sē tēona, *injury* [teen].

biddan (with dat. of person and gen. of thing [3]), *to request, ask for.*

cwelan, *to die* [quail].

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[1] The *r* is intrusive in *-groom,* as it is in *cart-r-idge, part-r-idge, vag-r-ant,* and *hoa-r-se.*

[2] The *n* has been appropriated by the article. Cf. *an apron* (< *a napron*), *an auger* (< *a nauger*), *an orange* (< *a norange*), *an umpire* (< *a numpire*).

[3] In Mn.E. we say "I request a favor of you"; but in O.E. it was

gescieppan, *to create* [shape, land-scape, friend-ship].

giefan (with dat. of indirect object), *to give.*

healdan, *to hold.*

helpan (with dat.), *to help.*

sceððan (with dat.), *to injure* [scathe].

wiðstondan (**-standan**) (with dat.), *to withstand.*

wrītan, *to write.*

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66.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Sē scēowyrhta brȳcð his æmettan.   2. Ðā guman biddað ðǣm cnapan ðæs adesan.   3. Hwā is sē cuma? 4. Hielpst ðū ðǣm bonan?   5. Ic him ne helpe.   6. Ðā bearn sceððað ðæs bonan ēagum ond ēarum.   7. Sē cuma cwielð on ðǣre ciriean.   8. Sē hunta wiðstent ðǣm wulfum. 9. Ðā oxan berað ðæs cnapan gefēran.   10. Sē mōna ond ðā tunglu sind on ðǣm heofonum.   11. Ðā huntan healdað ðǣre nǣdran tungan.   12. Hē hiere giefð ðā giefa.   13. Ðā werod sceððað ðæs cyninges feldum.

II. 1. Who will bind the mouths of the oxen?   2. Who gives him the gifts?   3. Thou art helping him, and I am injuring him.   4. The boy's companion is dying.   5. His nephew does not enjoy his leisure.   6. The adder's tongue injures the king's companion.   7. The sun is the day's eye. 8. She asks the strangers for the spears.   9. The men's bodies are not here. ·   10. Is he not (**Nis hē**) the child's murderer?   11. Who creates the bodies and the souls of men?   12. Thou withstandest her.   13. He is not writing. ⎖

" I request you (dative) of a favor " (genitive). Cf. *Cymbeline*, III, 6, 92: " We'll mannerly demand thee of thy story."

CHAPTER XII.

REMNANTS OF OTHER CONSONANT DECLENSIONS.

67. The nouns belonging here are chiefly masculines and feminines. Their stem ended in a consonant other than **n**. The most important of them may be divided as follows: (1) The *foot* Declension, (2) r-Stems, and (3) nd-Stems. These declensions are all characterized by the prevalence, wherever possible, of ï-umlaut in certain cases, the case ending being then dropped.

68. (1) The nouns belonging to the *foot* Declension exhibit umlaut most consistently in the N.A. plural.

Sing. N.A.	sĕ fōt (*foot*)	sĕ mǫn (*man*)	sĕ tōð (*tooth*)	sĕo cū (*cow*)
Plur. N.A.	fĕt	mẹn	tēð	cȳ

NOTE. — The dative singular usually has the same form as the N.A. plural. Here belong also **sēo bōc** (*book*), **sēo burg** (*borough*), **sēo gōs** (*goose*), **sēo lūs** (*louse*), and **sēo mūs** (*mouse*), all with umlauted plurals. Mn.E. preserves only six of the *foot* Declension plurals: *feet, men, teeth, geese, lice,* and *mice.* The c in the last two is an artificial spelling, intended to preserve the sound of voiceless s. Mn.E. *kine* (= *cy-en*) is a double plural formed after the analogy of weak stems; Burns in *The Twa Dogs* uses *kye.*

No umlaut is possible in **sēo niht** (*night*) and **sĕ mōnað** (*month*), plural **niht** and **mōnað** (preserved in Mn.E. *twelvemonth* and *fortnight*).

(2) The r-Stems contain nouns expressing kinship, and exhibit umlaut of the dative singular.

Sing. N.A.	sĕ fæder	sĕ brōðor	sēo mōdor	sēo dohtor	sēo swuster
	(*father*)	(*brother*)	(*mother*)	(*daughter*)	(*sister*)
D.	fæder	brēðer	mēder	dẹhter	swyster

NOTE. — The N.A. plural is usually the same as the N.A. singular. These umlaut datives are all due to the presence of a former ï. Cf. Lat. dative singular *patri, frātri, mātri, sorori* (<*sosori*), and Greek θυγατρί.

(3) The **nd**-Stems show umlaut both in the N.A. plural and in the dative singular:

Sing. N.A.	sē frēond (*friend*)		sē·fēond (*enemy*)
D.	frīend		fīend
Plur. N.A.	frīend		fīend

NOTE. — Mn.E. *friend* and *fiend* are interesting analogical spellings. When **s** had been added by analogy to the O.E. plurals **frīend** and **fīend**, thus giving the double plurals *friends* and *fiends,* a second singular was formed by dropping the **s**. Thus *friend* and *fiend* displaced the old singulars *frend* and *fend*, both of which occur in the M.E. *Ormulum,* written about the year 1200.

Summary of O.E. Declensions.

69. A brief, working summary of the O.E. system of declensions may now be made on the basis of gender.

All O.E. nouns are (1) masculine, (2) feminine, or (3) neuter.

(1) The masculines follow the declension of **mūð** (§ **26**), except those ending in -**a**, which are declined like **hunta** (§ **64**):

Sing. N.A.	mūð		hunta
G.	mūðes		huntan
D.I.	mūðe		huntan
Plur. N.A.	mūðas		huntan
G.	mūða		huntena
D.I.	mūðum		huntum

(2) The short-stemmed neuters follow the declension of **hof** (§ **32**); the long-stemmed, that of **bearn** (§ **32**):

Sing. N.A.	hof		bearn
G.	hofes		bearnes
D.I.	hofe		bearne
Plur. N.A.	hofu		bearn
G.	hofa		bearna
D.I.	hofum		bearnum

(3) The feminines follow the declensions of **giefu** and **wund** (§ 38) (the only difference being in the N. singular), except those ending in -e, which follow the declension of **tunge** (§ 64):

Sing. N.	giefu	wund	tunge
G.	giefe	wunde	tungan
D.I.	giefe	wunde	tungan
A.	giefe	wunde	tungan
Plur. N.A.	giefa	wunda	tungan
G.	giefa	wunda	tungena
D.I.	giefum	wundum	tungum

70. VOCABULARY.

ac, *but.*

būtan (with dat.), *except, but, without.*

sē Crīst, *Christ.*

sē eorl, *earl, alderman, warrior.*

ðæt Englalǫnd, *England* [Angles' land].

faran, *to go* [fare].

findan, *to find.*

sē God, *God.*

hātan, *to call, name.*

sē hlāford, *lord* [hlāf-weard].

mid (with dat.), *with.*

on (with acc.), *on, against, into.*

tō (with dat.), *to.*

uton (with infin.), *let us.*

NOTE. — O. E. **mǫn** (**man**) is frequently used in an indefinite sense for *one, people, they.* It thus takes the place of a passive construction proper: **And man nam þā gebrotu þe þǣr belifon, twelf cypan fulle,** *And there were taken up of fragments that remained there twelve baskets full ;* but more literally, *And one* (or *they*) *took the fragments,* etc. ; **Ǫnd Hæstenes wīf ǫnd his suna twēgen mǫn brōhte tō ðǣm cyninge,** *And Hæsten's wife and his two sons were brought to the king.*

71. EXERCISES.

I. 1. Mǫn hine hæt Ælfred.   2. Uton faran on ðæt scip. 3. God is cyninga cyning ǫnd hlāforda hlāford.   4. Sē eorl ne giefð giefa his fīend.   5. Ic næs mid his frīend.   6. Sēo mōdor færð mid hiere dęhter on ðā burg.   7. Fintst ðū ðæs

E

bōceres bēc?   8. Hē bint ealle (all) ðā dēor būtan ðǣm
wulfum.   9. Ðū eart Crīst, Godes sunu.   10. "Uton bindan
ðæs bǫnan fēt," cwið hē.

II. 1. Christ is the son of God.   2. Let us call him Cæd-
mon.   3. He throws his spear against the door.   4. Thou
art not the earl's brother.   5. He will go with his father to
England, but I shall remain (abide) here.   6. Gifts are not
given to murderers.   7. Who will find the tracks of the
animals?   8. They ask their lord for his weapons (§ **65**,
Note 3).

CHAPTER XIII.

PRONOUNS.

(1) **Personal Pronouns.**

72. Paradigms of **ic**, *I;* **ðū**, *thou.*   For **hē, hēo, hit,**
see § **53**.

Sing.	*N.*	ic	ðū
	G.	mīn	ðīn
	D.	mē	ðē
	A.	mē	ðē
Dual	*N.*	wit (*we two*)	git (*ye two*)
	G.	uncer (*of us two*)	incer (*of you two*)
	D.	unc (*to* or *for us two*)	inc (*to* or *for you two*)
	A.	unc (*us two*)	inc (*you two*)
Plur.	*N.*	wē	gē
	G.	ūser (ūre)	ēower
	D.	ūs	ēow
	A.	ūs	ēow

NOTE 1. — The dual number was soon absorbed by the plural.   No
relic of it now remains.   But when two and only two are referred to,
the dual is consistently used in O.E.   An example occurs in the case

of the two blind men (*Matthew* ix. 27–31): **Gemiltsa uno, Davīdes sunu!** *Pity us, (thou) Son of David!* **Sīe ino æfter incrum gelēafan,** *Be it unto you according to your faith.*

Note 2. — Mn.E. *ye* (< **gē**), the nominative proper, is fast being displaced by *you* (< **ēow**), the old objective. The distinction is preserved in the King James's version of the Bible: *Ye in me, and I in you* (*John* xiv. 20); but not in Shakespeare and later writers.

(2) Demonstrative Pronouns.

73. Paradigm of **ðēs, ðēos, ðis,** *this.* For the Definite Article as a demonstrative, meaning *that,* see § **28,** Note 3.

		Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Sing.	*N.*	ðēs	ðēos	ðis
	G.	ðisses	ðisse	ðisses
	D.	ðissum	ðisse	ðissum
	A.	ðisne	ðās	ðis
	I.	ðȳs	——	ðȳs

		All Genders.
Plur.	*N.A.*	ðās
	G.	ðissa
	D.	ðissum

(3) The Interrogative Pronoun.

74. Paradigm of **hwā, hwæt,** *who, what?*

		Masculine.	*Neuter.*
Sing.	*N.*	hwā	hwæt
	G.	hwæs	hwæs
	D.	hwǣm	hwǣm
	A.	hwone	hwæt
	I.	——	hwȳ

Note 1. — The derivative interrogatives, **hwæðer** (< ***hwā-ðer**), *which of two?* and **hwilc** (<***hwā-līc**), *which?* are declined as strong adjectives (§§ **79–82**).

Note 2. — The instrumental case of **hwā** survives in Mn.E. *why* = *on what account;* the instrumental of the definite article is seen in the

adverbial *the : The sooner, the better = by how much sooner, by so much better.*

Note 3. — How were the Mn.E. relative pronouns, *who* and *which,* evolved from the O.E. interrogatives ? The change began in early West Saxon with **hwæt** used in indirect questions (Wülfing, *l.c.* § 310, β): **Nū ic wāt eall hwæt ðū woldest,** *Now I know all that thou desiredst.* The direct question was, **Hwæt woldest ðū ?** But the presence of **eall** shows that in Alfred's mind **hwæt was,** in the indirect form, more relative than interrogative.

(4) Relative Pronouns.

75. O.E. had no relative pronoun proper. It used instead (1) the Indeclinable Particle **ðe,** *who, whom, which, that,* (2) the Definite Article (§ 28), (3) the Definite Article with the Indeclinable Particle.

The forms of the Definite Article agree, of course, in gender and number with the antecedent, the case depending upon the construction. *The bird which I have* may, therefore, be expressed in three ways :

     (1) **Sē fugol ðe ic hæbbe ;**
     (2) **Sē fugol ðone ic hæbbe ;**
     (3) **Sē fugol ðone ðe** (= *the which*) **ic hæbbe.**

Note. — O.E. **ðe** agrees closely in construction with Mn.E. relative *that :* (1) Both are indeclinable. (2) Both refer to animate or inanimate objects. (3) Both may be used with phrasal value : **ðȳ ylcan dæge ðe hī hine tō ðǣm āde beran wyllað,** *On the same day that* (= *on which) they intend to bear him to the funeral pile.* (4) Neither can be preceded by a preposition.

(5) Possessive Pronouns.

76. The Possessive Pronouns are **mīn,** *mine ;* **ðīn,** *thine ;* **ūre,** *our ;* **ēower,** *your ;* [**sīn,** *his, her, its*]; **uncer,** *belonging to us two ;* **incer,** *belonging to you two.* They

are declined as strong adjectives. The genitives of the Third Personal Pronoun, **his**, *his*, **hiere**, *her*, **hiera**, *their*, are indeclinable.

(6) Indefinite Pronouns.

77. These are **ælc**, *each, every;* **ān**, *a, an, one;* **ænig** (<**ān-ig**), *any;* **nænig** (<**ne-ænig**), *none;* **ōðer**, *other;* **sum**, *one, a certain one;* **swilc**, *such.* They are declined as strong adjectives.

NOTE. — O.E. had three established methods of converting an interrogative pronoun into an indefinite : (1) By prefixing **ge**, (2) by prefixing **æg**, (3) by interposing the interrogative between **swā** . . . **swā** : (1) **gehwā**, *each;* **gehwæðer**, *either;* **gehwilc**, *each;* (2) **æghwā**, *each;* **æghwæðer**, *each;* **æghwilc**, *each;* (3) **swā hwā swā**, *whosoever;* **swā hwæðer swā**, *whichsoever of two;* **swā hwilc swā**, *whosoever.*

CHAPTER XIV.

ADJECTIVES, STRONG AND WEAK.

78. The declension of adjectives conforms in general to the declension of nouns, though a few pronominal inflections have influenced certain cases. Adjectives belong either to (1) the Strong Declension or to (2) the Weak Declension. The Weak Declension is employed when the adjective is preceded by **sē** or **ðēs**, *the, that,* or *this;* otherwise, the Strong Declension is employed : **ðā gōdan cyningas**, *the good kings;* **ðēs gōda cyning**, *this good king;* but **gōde cyningas**, *good kings.*

NOTE. — The Weak Declension is also frequently used when the adjective is employed in direct address, or preceded by a possessive

pronoun: **Dryhten, ælmihtiga God . . . ic bidde ðē for ðīnre miclan mildheortnesse,** *Lord, almighty God, I pray thee, for thy great mercy.*

(1) Strong Declension of Adjectives.

(a) *Monosyllables.*

79. The strong adjectives are chiefly monosyllabic with long stems: **gōd,** *good;* **eald,** *old;* **lǫng,** *long;* **swift,** *swift.* They are declined as follows.

80. Paradigm of **gōd,** *good:*

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Sing. N.	gōd	gōd	gōd
G.	gōdes	gōdre	gōdes
D.	gōdum	gōdre	gōdum
A.	gōdne	gōde	gōd
I.	gōde	——	gōde
Plur. N.A.	gōde	gōda	gōd
G.	gōdra	gōdra	gōdra
D.I.	gōdųm	gōdum	gōdum

81. If the stem is short, **-u** is retained as in **giefu** (§ **39**, (1)) and **hofu** (§ **33**, (1)). Thus **glæd** (§ **27**, Note 1), *glad,* and **til,** *useful,* are inflected:

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Sing. N. {	glæd	gladu	glæd
	til	tilu	til
Plur. N.A. {	glade	glada	gladu
	tile	tila	tilu

(b) *Polysyllables.*

82. Polysyllables follow the declension of short monosyllables. The most common terminations are **-en,** *-en;* **-fæst,** *-fast;* **-full,** *-ful;* **-lēas,** *-less;* **-līc,** *-ly;* **-ig,** *-y:* **hǣð-en** (**hǣð** = *heath*), *heathen;* **stęde-fæst** (**stęde**

= *place*), *steadfast;* **sorg-full** (**sorg** = *sorrow*), *sorrowful;* **cyst-lĕas** (**cyst** = *worth*), *worthless;* **eorð-līc** (**eorðe** = *earth*), *earthly;* **blōd-ig** (**blōd** = *blood*), *bloody.* The present and past participles, when inflected and not as weak adjectives, may be classed with the polysyllabic adjectives, their inflection being the same.

Syncopation occurs as in **a**-stems (§ **27**, (4).) Thus **hālig**, *holy*, **blīðe**, *blithe*, **berende**, *bearing*, **geboren**, *born*, are thus inflected:

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Sing. N.	hālig	hālgu	hālig
	blīðe	blīðu	blīðe
	berende	berendu	berende
	geboren	geborenu	geboren
Plur. N.A.	hālge	hālga	hālgu
	blīðe	blīða	blīðu
	berende	berenda	berendu
	geborene	geborena	geborenu

(2) Weak Declension of Adjectives.

83. The Weak Declension of adjectives, whether monosyllabic or polysyllabic, does not differ from the Weak Declension of nouns, except that -**ena** of the genitive plural is usually replaced by -**ra** of the strong adjectives.

		Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
84.	*Sing. N.*	gōda	gōde	gōde
	G.	gōdan	gōdan	gōdan
	D.I.	gōdan	gōdan	gōdan
	A.	gōdan	gōdan	gōde
			All Genders.	
Plur. N.A.			gōdan	
G.			gōdra (gōdena)	
D.I.			gōdum	

85.   RULE OF SYNTAX.

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number,
and case; but participles, when used predicatively, may
remain uninflected (§ **138**, § **140**).

86.   VOCABULARY.

dĕad, *dead.*	sōð, *true* [sooth-sayer].
eall, *all.*	stælwierðe,[2] *serviceable* [stal-
hāl,[1] *whole, hale.*	wart].
heard, *hard.*	swīðe, *very.*
ðæt hors, *horse.*	sē tūn, *town, village.*
lēof, *dear* [as lief].	sē ðegn, *servant, thane, warrior.*
lȳtel, *little.*	ðæt ðing, *thing.*
micel, *great, large.*	sē weg, *way.*
mǫnig, *many.*	wīs, *wise.*
niman, *to take* [nimble, numb].	wið (with acc.), *against,* in a
nīwe, *new.*	hostile sense [with-stand].
rīce, *rich, powerful.*	sē ilca, *the same* [of that ilk].

87.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Ðās scipu ne sind swīðe swift, ac hīe sind swīðe
stælwierðu.   2. Sēo gōde cwēn giefð ælcum ðegne mǫniga
giefa.   3. Ðēs wīsa cyning hæfð mǫnige micele tūnas on
his rīce.   4. Nǣnig mǫn is wīs on eallum ðingum.   5. Ðȳ
ilcan dæge (§ **98**, (2)) mǫn fǫnd (found) ðone ðegn ðe mīnes
wines bēc hæfde.   6. Ealle ðā sęcgas ðā ðe swift hors
habbað rīdað wið ðone bǫnan.   7. Ðīne fīend sind mīne

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[1].Hālig, *holy,* contains, of course, the same root. "I find," says
Carlyle, "that you could not get any better definition of what 'holy'
really is than 'healthy — completely healthy.'"

[2] This word has been much discussed. The older etymologists
explained it as meaning *worth stealing.* A more improbable conject-
ure is that it means *worth a stall* or *place.* It is used of ships in the
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. As applied to men, Skeat thinks it meant
good or *worthy at stealing;* but the etymology is still unsettled.

frīend.   8. Sē micela stān ðone ðe ic on mīnum hǫndum
hæbbe is swīðe heard.   9. Hīe scęððað ðǣm ealdum horsum.
10. Uton niman ðǽs tilan giefa ǫnd hīe beran tō ūrum lēofum
bearnum.

II. 1. These holy men are wise and good.   2. Are the
little children very dear to the servants (dat. without **tō**)?
3. Gifts are not given (§ **70**, Note 1) to rich men.   4. All
the horses that are in the king's fields are swift.   5. These
stones are very large and hard.   6. He takes the dead
man's spear and fights against the large army.   7. This
new house has many doors..   8. My ways are not your
ways.   9. Whosoever chooses me, him I also (**ēac**) choose.
10. Every man has many friends that are not wise.

CHAPTER XV.

NUMERALS.

88. Numerals are either (*a*) Cardinal, expressing
pure number, *one, two, three;* or (*b*) Ordinal, express-
ing rank or succession, *first, second, third.*

(*a*) **Cardinals.**

89. The Cardinals fall into the three following syn-
tactic groups :

GROUP I.

1. ān
2. twēgen [twain]
3. ðrīe

These numerals are inflected adjectives. **Ān**, *one, an,
a,* being a long stemmed monosyllable, is declined like
gōd (§ **80**). The weak form, **āna**, means *alone.*

Twēgen and **ðrīe**, which have no singular, are thus declined:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plur. N.A.	twēgen	twā	twā (tū)	ðrīe	ðrēo	ðrēo
G.	twēgra	twēgra	twēgra	ðrēora	ðrēora	ðrēora
D. {	twǣm	twǣm	twǣm	ðrīm	ðrīm	ðrīm
{	(twām)	(twām)	(twām)			

90.   GROUP II.

4.	fēower	12.	twelf
5.	fīf	13.	ðrēotīene
6.	siex	14.	fēowertīene
7.	seofon	15.	fīftīene
8.	eahta	16.	siextīene
9.	nigon	17.	seofontīene
10.	tīen	18.	eahtatīene
11.	endlefan	19.	nigontīene

These words are used chiefly as uninflected adjectives: **on gewitscipe ðrēora oþþe fēower bisceopa,** *on testimony of three or four bishops;* **on siex dagum,** *in six days;* **ān nǣdre ðe hæfde nigon hēafdu,** *a serpent which had nine heads;* **æðeling eahtatīene wintra,** *a prince of eighteen winters.*

91.   GROUP III.

20.	twēntig	80.	hundeahtatig
21.	ān ond twēntig	90.	hundnigontig
30.	ðrītig	100.	hund
40.	fēowertig	200.	twā hund
50.	fīftig	1000.	ðūsend
60.	siextig	2000.	twā ðūsend
70.	hundseofontig		

All these numbers are employed as neuter singular nouns, and are followed by the genitive plural: **Næfde hē þēah mā ðonne twēntig hrȳðera, and twēntig scēapa, and**

twěntig swy̆na, *He did not have, however, more than twenty (of) cattle, and twenty (of) sheep, and twenty (of) swine;* **Hîe hæfdon hundeahtatig scipa,** *They had eighty ships;* **twā hund mîla brād,** *two hundred miles broad;* **ðǣr wǣron seofon hund gūðfanena genumen,** *there were seven hundred standards captured;* **ān ðūsend mǫnna,** *a thousand men;* **Hannibales folces wæs twā ðūsend ofslagen,** *Of Hannibal's men there were two thousand slain;* **Hîe ācuron ęndlefan ðūsend mǫnna,** *They chose eleven thousand men.*

NOTE 1. — Group III is rarely inflected. Almost the only inflectional endings that are added are (1) -es, a genitive singular termination for the numerals in -tig, and (2) -e, a dative singular for hund. (1) The first is confined to adjectives expressing extent of space or time, as, eald, *old;* brād, *broad;* hēah, *high;* and lǫng, *long:* ðæt is ðrītiges mīla lǫng, *that is thirty miles long;* Hē wæs ðrītiges gēara eald, *He was thirty years old.* (2) The second is employed after mid: mid twǣm hunde scipa, *with two hundred ships;* mid ðrīm hunde mǫnna, *with three hundred men;* Đǣr wearð . . . Regulus gefangen mid V hunde mǫnna, *There was Regulus captured with five hundred men.*

The statement made in nearly all the grammars that hunde occurs as a nominative and accusative plural is without foundation.

NOTE 2. — Many numerals, otherwise indeclinable, are used in the genitive plural with the indefinite pronoun sum, which then means *one of* a certain number. In this peculiar construction, the numeral always precedes sum: fēowera sum, *one of four* (= *with three others*); Hē sǣde þæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig, *He said that he, with five others, slew sixty* (*whales*); Hē wæs fēowertigra sum, *He was one of forty.*

NOTE 3. — These are the most common constructions with the Cardinals. The forms in -tig have only recently been investigated. A study of Wülfing's citations shows that Alfred occasionally uses the forms in -tig (1) as adjectives with plural inflections: mid XXXgum cyningum, *with thirty kings;* and (2) as nouns with plural inflections: æfter siextigum daga, *after sixty days.* But both constructions are rare.

(*b*) Ordinals.

92. The Ordinals, except the first two, are formed
from the Cardinals. They are:

1.	forma, æresta, fyrsta	11.	ęndlefta
2.	ōðer, æfterra	12.	twęlfta
3.	ðridda	13.	ðrēotēoða
4.	fēorða	14.	fēowertēoða
5.	fīfta	15.	fīftēoða
6.	siexta		etc.
7.	seofoða	20.	twēntigoða
8.	eahtoða	21.	ān ǫnd twēntigoða
9.	nigoða	30.	ðrītigoða
10.	tēoða		etc.

NOTE.—There are no Ordinals corresponding to **hund** and **ðūsend.**

With the exception of **ōðer** (§ **77**), all the Ordi-
nals are declined as Weak Adjectives; the article,
however, as in Mn.E., is frequently omitted: **Brūtus
wæs sē forma consul,** *Brutus was the first consul;* **Hēr
ęndað sēo ǣreste bōc, ǫnd onginneð sēo ōðer,** *Here the
first book ends, and the second begins;* **ðȳ fīftan dæge,**
on the fifth day; **on ðǣm tēoðan gēare hiera gewinnes,**
on the tenth year of their strife; **Hēo wæs twęlfte,** *She
was twelfth;* **Sē wæs fēorða frǫm Agusto,** *He was fourth
from Augustus.*

--◦◦--

CHAPTER XVI.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

Adverbs.

93. (1) Adverbs are formed by adding -**e** or -**līce** to
the corresponding adjectives: **sōð,** *true;* **sōðe** or **sōðlīce,**
truly; **earmlīc,** *wretched;* **earmlīce,** *wretchedly;* **wīd,**

wide; **wīde,** *widely;* **micel,** *great;* **micle (micele),** *greatly, much.*

(2) The terminations -e and -līce are replaced in some adverbs by **-unga** or **-inga**: **eallunga,** *entirely;* **færinga,** *suddenly;* **grundlunga,** *from the ground, completely.*

> NOTE 1. — The l is intrusive in the last adverb. In Mn.E. *headlong,* originally an adverb, we have not only a similar intrusive *l,* but the only survival of O.E. **-unga.**

(3) The genitive case is frequently used adverbially: **sūðeweardes,** *southwards;* **ealles,** *altogether, entirely;* **dæges,** *by day;* **nihtes,** *by night;* **ðæs,** *from that time, afterwards.* *Cf.* **hys** (= **his**) **weges** in **Ðonne rīdeð ælc hys weges,** *Then rides each his way.*

> NOTE 2. — The adverbial genitive is abundantly preserved in Mn.E. *Always, crossways, sideways, needs* (= *necessarily*), *sometimes,* etc., are not plurals, but old genitive singulars. The same construction is seen in *of course, of a truth, of an evening, of old, of late,* and similar phrases.

(4) Dative and instrumental plurals may be used as adverbs: **hwīlum,** *at times, sometimes* [whilom]; **stundum** (**stund** = *period*), *from time to time;* **miclum,** *greatly.* Especially common is the suffix **-mælum** (**mæl** = *time* [meal]), preserved adverbially in Mn.E. *piecemeal:* **dropmælum,** *drop by drop;* **styccemælum** (**stycce** = *piece*), *piecemeal, here and there.*

(5) The suffix **-an** usually denotes motion from:

hēr, *here.*	**hider,** *hither.*	**heonan,** *hence.*
ðǣr, *there.*	**ðider,** *thither.*	**ðonan,** *thence.*
hwǣr, *where ?*	**hwider,** *whither ?*	**hwonan,** *whence ?*
		norðan, *from the north.*
		ēastan, *from the east.*
		hindan, *from behind.*
		feorran, *from far.*
		ūtan, *from without.*

(6) The adverb **rihte** (**riht** = *right, straight*) denotes motion toward in **norðrihte**, *northward, due north;* **east-rihte**, *due east;* **suðrihte**, *due south;* **westrihte**, *due west.*

Prepositions.

94. The nominative is the only case in O.E. that is never governed by a preposition. Of the other cases, the dative and accusative occur most frequently with prepositions.

(1) The prepositions that are most frequently found with the dative are:

æfter, *after.*	**frọm** (**fram**), *from, by.*
æt, *at.*	**mid**, *with.*
be (**bī**), *by, near, about.*	**of**, *of, from.*
betwēonan (**betuh**), *between.*	**tō**, *to.*
būtan (**būton**), *except.*	**tōforan**, *before.*
for, *for.*	**tōweard**, *toward.*

(2) The following prepositions require the accusative:

geond, *throughout.*	**ðurh**, *through.*
ofer, *over, upon.*	**ymbe**, *about, around.*
oð, *until, up to.*	

(3) The preposition **on** (rarely **in**), meaning *into*, is usually followed by the accusative; but meaning *in, on,* or *during*, it takes the dative or instrumental. The preposition **wið**, meaning *toward*, may be followed by the genitive, dative, or accusative; but meaning *against*, and implying *motion* or *hostility*, the accusative is more common.

(4) The following phrases are used prepositionally with the dative:

be norðan, *north of.*　　　　tō ēacan, *in addition to.*
be ēastan, *east of.*　　　　on emnlange (efn-lang = *evenly*
be sūðan, *south of.*　　　　　long), *along.*
be westan, *west of.*　　　　tō emnes, *along.*

(5) Prepositions regularly precede the noun or pronoun that they introduce; but by their adverbial nature they are sometimes drawn in front of the verb: **And him wæs mycel menegu tō gegaderod,** *And there was gathered unto him a great multitude.* In relative clauses introduced by **ðe,** the preceding position is very common: **sēo scīr . . . ðe hē on būde,** *the district, . . . which he dwelt in* (= *which he in-habited*); **Hē wæs swȳðe spēdig man on ðǣm ǣhtum ðe hiera spēda on bēoð,** *He was a very rich man in those possessions which their riches consist in;* **nȳhst ðǣm tūne ðe sē dēada man on līð,** *nearest the town that the dead man lies in.*

Conjunctions.

95. (1) The most frequently occurring conjunctions are:

ac, *but.*　　　　　　　　　for ðȳ, *therefore.*
ǣr, *before, ere.*　　　　　gif, *if.*
būtan (būton), *except that, unless.*　hwæðer, *whether.*
ēac, *also* [eke].　　　　　ond (and), *and.*
for ðǣm ⎫　　　　　　　oððe, *or.*
for ðǣm ðe, ⎬ *because.*　ðæt, *that, so that.*
for ðon, ⎪　　　　　　　ðēah, *though, however.*
for ðon ðe, ⎭

(2) The correlative conjunctions are:

ǣgðer ge . . . . ge,　*both . . . . and.*
ǣgðer . . . . oððer ⎫ *either . . . . or.*
oððe . . . . oððe ⎭

nĕ . . . . nĕ,	*neither* . . . . . *nor.*
sam . . . . sam,	*whether* . . . . . *or.*
swā . . . . swā	{ *the* . . . . *the.*
	as . . . . *as.*
ŏā . . . . ŏā	} *when* . . . . . . *then.*
ŏonne . . . . ŏonne	

CHAPTER XVII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

Adjectives.

96. (1) Adjectives are regularly compared by adding -ra for the comparative, and -ost (rarely -est) for the superlative:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
earm, *poor*	earmra	earmost
rīce, *rich*	rīcra	rīcost
smæl, *narrow*	smǣlra	smalost
brād, *broad*	brādra (brǣdra)	brādost
swift, *swift*	swiftra	swiftost

(2) Forms with i-umlaut usually have superlative in -est:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
eald, *old*	ieldra	ieldest
long, *long*	lengra	lengest
strong, *strong*	strengra	strengest
geong, *young*	giengra	giengest
hēah, *high*	hīerra	hīehst

(3) The following adjectives are compared irregularly:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
gōd, *good*	**bętra**	**bętst**
lȳtel, *little, small*	**lǣssa**	**lǣst**
micel, *great, much*	**māra**	**mǣst**
yfel, *bad*	**wiersa**	**wierst**

(4) The positive is sometimes supplied by an adverb:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
feor, *far*	**fierra**	**fierrest**
nēah, *near*	**nēarra**	**nīehst**
ǣr, *before*	**ǣrra,** *former*	**ǣrest,** *first*

(5) The comparatives all follow the Weak Declension. The superlatives, when preceded by the definite article, are weak; but when used predicatively they are frequently strong : **sē lǣsta dǣl,** *the least part;* **Ðonne cymeð sē man sē ðæt swiftoste hors hafað tō ðǣm ǣrestan dǣle and tō ðǣm mǣstan,** *Then comes the man that has the swiftest horse to the first part and to the largest.* But, **ðæt bȳne land is ēasteweard brādost** (not **brādoste**), *the cultivated land is broadest eastward;* and (**hit**) **bið ealra wyrta mǣst,** *and it is largest of all herbs;* **Ac hyra** (= **hiera**) **ār is mǣst on ðǣm gafole ðe ðā Finnas him gyldað,** *But their income is greatest in the tribute that the Fins pay them.*

(6) The comparative is usually followed by **ðonne** and the nominative case : **Sē hwæl bið micle lǣssa ðonne ōðre hwalas,** *That whale is much smaller than other whales;* **Ðā wunda ðæs mōdes bēoð dīgelran ðonne ðā wunda ðæs līchaman,** *The wounds of the mind are more secret than the wounds of the body.*

But when **ðonne** is omitted, the comparative is followed by the dative : **Ūre Ālīesend, ðe māra is ǫnd**

F

mǣrra eallum gesceaftum, *Our Redeemer, who is greater and more glorious than all created things;* nē ongeat hē nō hiene selfne betran ōðrum gōdum monnum, *nor did he consider himself better than other good men.*

Adverbs.

97. (1) Adverbs are regularly compared by adding -or for the comparative and -ost (rarely -est) for the superlative :

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
georne, *willingly*	geornor	geornost
swīðe, *very, severely*	swīðor, *more*	swīðost, *most, chiefly*
ǣr, *before*	ǣror, *formerly*	ǣrest, *first*
norð, *northwards*	norðor	norðmest[1]

(2) The comparatives of a few adverbs may be found by dropping -ra of the corresponding adjective form :

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
longe, *long*	leng	lengest
micle, *much*	mā	mǣst
wel, *well*	bet	betst

Expressions of Time.

98. (1) Duration of time and extent of space are usually expressed by the accusative case : Ealle ðā hwīle ðe ðæt līc bið inne, *All the time that the body is within;* twēgen dagas, *for two days;* ealne weg, *all the way, always.*

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[1] This is really a double superlative, m being itself an old superlative suffix. *Cf.* Latin *opti-m-us.* In Mn. E. *northmost* and *hindmost,* *-m-est* has been confused with *-most,* with which etymologically it has nothing to do.

(2) Time when is more often expressed by the instrumental case when no preposition is used : **ðȳ ilcan dæge,** *the same day ;* **ælce ᵹēare,** *each year ;* **ðȳ ᵹēare,** *that year ;* **ælce dæge,** *each day.*

(3) Time or space within which is expressed by **on** and the dative: **on sumera,** *in summer ;* **on wintra,** *in winter ;* **on fīf dagum,** *in five days ;* **on fīf mīlum,** *in five miles ;* **on ðissum ᵹēare,** *in this year ;* **on ðǣm tīman,** *in those times.*   Sometimes by the genitive without a preceding preposition: **ðǣs ᵹēares,** *in that year.*

99.   VOCABULARY.

ðæt gefylce [**folc**], *troop, division.*	**sē siᵹe,** *victory.*
ðæt lǫnd (**land**), *land.*	**siᵹe**[1] **habban,** *to win* (*the*) *victory.*
sēo mīl, *mile.*	
ōðer . . . ōðer, *the one . . . the other; the former . . . the latter.*	**sprecan,** *to speak.*
	ðæt swīn (**swȳn**), *swine, hog.*
	wēste, *waste.*

100.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Hē hæfð ðrēo swīðe swift hors.   2. Ic hæbbe nigontīene scēap ǫnd mā ðonne twēntiᵹ swīna.   3. Sēo gōde cwēn cīest twā hund mǫnna.   4. Uton feohtan wið ðā Dęne mid ðrīm hunde scipa.   5. Ǫnd hīe wǣron on twǣm gefylcum: on ōðrum wæs[2] Bāchsęcg ǫnd Halfdęne ðā hǣðnan cyningas, ǫnd on ōðrum wǣron ðā eorlas.   6. Ðū spricst sōðlīce. 7. Ðonne rīt ælc mǫn his weges.   8. Æfter mǫniᵹum dagum, hæfde Ælfred cyning[3] siᵹe.   9. Ðis lǫnd is wēste styccemǣlum.   10. Ðēs feld is fīftiᵹes mīla brād.   11. Æl-

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[1] **Siᵹe** usually, but not invariably, precedes **habban.**

[2] See p. 100, note on **gefeaht.**

[3] The proper noun comes first in appositive expressions : **Ælfred cyning, Sidroc eorl, Hēahmund bisceop.**

fred cyning hæfde mǫnige frīend, for ðǣm ðe hē wæs ǣgðer
ge wīs ge gōd.   12. Ðā hwalas, ðe ðū ymbe spricst, sind
micle lǣssan ōðrum hwalum.   13. Hēo is ieldre ðonne
hiere swuster, ac mīn brōðor is ieldra ðonne hēo.   14. Wē
cumað tō ðǣm tūne ælce gēare.   15. Ðā męn ðe ðā swift-
ostan hors hæfdon wǣron mid ðǣm Dęnum fēower dagas.

II. 1. Our army (**werod**) was in two divisions: one was
large, the other was small.   2. The richest men in the
kingdom have more (**mā**) than thirty ships.   3. He was
much wiser than his brother.   4. He fights against the
Northumbrians with two ships.   5. After three years
King Alfred gained the victory.   6. Whosoever chooses
these gifts, chooses wèll.   7. This man's son is both wiser
and better than his father.   8. When the king rides, then
ride his thanes also.   9. The richest men are not always (**ā**)
the wisest men.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Strong Verbs: Class I.   (See § **17.**)

Syntax of Moods.

101. Of the three hundred simple verbs belonging
to the O.E. Strong Conjugation, it is estimated [1] that
seventy-eight have preserved their strong inflections
in Mn.E., that eighty-eight have become weak, and
that the remaining one hundred and thirty-four have
entirely disappeared, their places being taken in most
cases by verbs of Latin origin introduced through
the Norman-French.

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[1] Lounsbury, *English Language*, Part II, § 241.

Note.—Only the simple or primitive verbs, not the compound forms, are here taken into consideration. The proportionate loss, therefore, is really much greater. O.E. abounded in formative prefixes. "Thus from the Anglo-Saxon **flōwan**, *to flow*, ten new compounds were formed by the addition of various prefixes, of which ten, only one, **oferflōwan**, *to overflow*, survives with us. In a similar manner, from the verb **sittan**, *to sit*, thirteen new verbs were formed, of which not a single one is to be found to-day." Lounsbury, *ib.* Part I, p. 107.

102.   Class I: The "Drive" Conjugation.

Vowel Succession: **ī, ā, i, i.**

Infinitive.	Preterit Sing.	Preterit Plur.	Past Part.
Drīf-an	**drāf**	**drif-on**	**gedrif-en**, *to drive.*

Indicative.   ### Subjunctive.

	Present.			**Present.**
Sing. 1.	Ic drīf-e		*Sing.* 1.	Ic
2.	ðū drīf-st (drīf-est)		2.	ðū } drīf-e
3.	hē drīf-ð (drīf-eð)		3.	hē
Plur. 1.	wē		*Plur.* 1.	wē
2.	gē } drīf-að		2.	gē } drīf-en
3.	hīe		3.	hīe

	Preterit.			**Preterit.**
Sing. 1.	Ic drāf		*Sing.* 1.	Ic
2.	ðū drif-e		2.	ðū } drif-e
3.	hē drāf		3.	hē
Plur. 1.	wē		*Plur.* 1.	wē
2.	gē } drif-on		2.	gē } drif-en
3.	hīe		3.	hīe

Imperative.   Infinitive.   Present Participle.

Sing. 2.	drīf	drīf-an	drīf-ende
Plur. 1.	drīf-an		
2.	drīf-að	**Gerund.**	**Past Participle.**
		tō drīf-anne (-enne)	gedrif-en

Tense Formation of Strong Verbs.

103. (1) It will be seen from the conjugation of **drīfan** that the *present stem* in all strong verbs is used throughout the present indicative, the present subjunctive, the imperative, the infinitive, the gerund, and the present participle. More than half of the endings, therefore, of the Strong Conjugation are added directly to the present stem.

(2) That the preterit singular stem is used in only two forms of the verb, the 1st and 3d persons singular of the preterit indicative : **Ic drāf, hē drāf.**

(3) That the preterit plural stem is used in the preterit plural indicative, in the 2d person of the preterit singular indicative, and in the singular and plural of the preterit subjunctive.

(4) That the stem of the past participle (**gedrif-**) is used for no other form.

Syntax of the Verb.

104. The Indicative Mood [1] represents the predicate *as a reality*. It is used both in independent and in dependent clauses, its function in O.E. corresponding with its function in Mn.E.

105. The Subjunctive Mood represents the predicate *as an idea*. [2] It is of far more frequent occurrence in O.E. than in Mn.E.

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[1] Usage sanctions *mood*, but the better spelling would be *mode*. It is from the Lat. *modus*, whereas *mood* (= *temper*) is O.E. *mōd*.

[2] Gildersleeve's *Latin Grammar*, § 255.

1. When used in independent clauses it denotes desire, command, or entreaty, and usually precedes its subject : **Sīe ðīn nama gehālgod,** *Hallowed be Thy name;* **Ne swęrigen gē,** *Do not swear.*

2. In dependent clauses it denotes uncertainty, possibility, or mere futurity.[1] Concessive clauses (introduced by **ðēah,** *though*) and temporal clauses (introduced by **ǣr, ǣr ðǣm ðe,** *before*) are rarely found with any other mood than the subjunctive. The subjunctive is also regularly used in Alfredian prose after verbs of saying, even when no suggestion of doubt or discredit attaches to the narration.[2] "Whether the statement refer to a fact or not, whether the subject-matter be vouched for by the reporter, as regards its objective reality and truth, the subjunctive does not tell. It simply represents a statement as reported "[3]: **ðēah man āsętte twēgen fǣtels full ealað oððe wæteres,** *though one set two vessels full of ale or water;* **ǣr ðǣm ðe hit eall forhęrgod wǣre,** *before it was all ravaged;* **Hē sǣde ðæt Norðmanna land wǣre swȳðe lang and swȳðe smæl,** *He said that the Norwegians' land was very long and very narrow.*

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[1] Thus when Alfred writes that an event took place *before* the founding of Rome, he uses the subjunctive: **ǣr ðǣm ðe Rōmeburh getimbrod wǣre** = *before Rome were founded;* but, **æfter ðǣm ðe Rōmeburh getimbrod wæs** = *after Rome was founded.*

[2] "By the time of Ælfric, however, the levelling influence of the indicative [after verbs of saying] has made considerable progress." — Gorrell, *Indirect Discourse in Anglo-Saxon* (Dissertation, 1895), p. 101.

[3] Hotz, *On the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Anglo-Saxon* (Zürich, 1882).

106. The Imperative is the mood of command or intercession : **Iōhannes, cum tō mē,** *John, come to me;* **And forgyf ūs ūre gyltas,** *And forgive us our trespasses;* **Ne drīf ūs fram ðē,** *Do not drive us from thee.*

107. (1) The Infinitive and Participles are used chiefly in verb-phrases (§§ **138–141**); but apart from this function, the Infinitive, being a neuter noun, may serve as the subject or direct object of a verb. **Hātan** (*to command, bid*), **lǣtan** (*to let, permit*), and **onginnan** (*to begin*) are regularly followed by the Infinitive: **Hine rīdan lyste,** *To ride pleased him;* **Hēt ðā bǣre sęttan,** *He bade set down the bier;*[1] **Lǣtað ðā lȳtlingas tō mē cuman,** *Let the little ones come to me;* **ðā ongann hē sprecan,** *then began he to speak.*

(2) The Participles may be used independently in the dative absolute construction (an imitation of the Latin ablative absolute), usually for the expression of time:[2] **Him ðā gȳt sprecendum,** *While he was yet speaking;* **gefylledum dagum,** *the days having been fulfilled.*

108. The Gerund, or Gerundial Infinitive, is used:

(1) To express purpose: **Ūt ēode sē sāwere his sǣd tō sāwenne,** *Out went the sower his seed to sow.*

(2) To expand or determine the meaning of a noun or adjective: **Sȳmōn, ic hæbbe ðē tō sęcgenne sum ðing,** *Simon, I have something to say to thee;* **Hit is scǫndlīc ymb swelc tō sprecanne,** *It is shameful to speak about such things.*

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[1] Not, *He commanded the bier to be set down.* The Mn.E. passive in such sentences is a loss both in force and directness.

[2] Callaway, *The Absolute Participle in Anglo-Saxon* (Dissertation, 1889), p. 19.

(3) After **bēon (wesan)** to denote duty or necessity: **Hwæt is nū mā ymbe ðis tō sprecanne,** *What more is there now to say about this?* **ðonne is tō geðęncenne hwæt Crīst self cwæð,** *then it behooves to bethink what Christ himself said.*

NOTE. — The Gerund is simply the dative case of the Infinitive after **tō.** It began very early to supplant the simple Infinitive ; hence the use of *to* with the Infinitive in Mn.E. As late as the Elizabethan age the Gerund sometimes replaced the Infinitive even after the auxiliary verbs :

> " Some pagan shore,
> Where these two Christian armies *might combine*
> The blood of malice in a vein of league,
> And not *to spend* it so unneighbourly."
> — *King John,* V, 2, 39.

When *to* lost the meaning of purpose and came to be considered as a merely formal prefix, *for* was used to supplement the purpose element : *What went ye out for to see ?*[1]

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[1] This is not the place to discuss the Gerund in Mn.E., the so-called "infinitive in *-ing.*" The whole subject has been befogged for the lack of an accepted nomenclature, one that shall do violence neither to grammar nor to history.

CHAPTER XIX.

Strong Verbs: Classes II and III.

109.   **Class II: The "Choose" Conjugation.**

Vowel Succession: **ēo, ēa, u, o.**

Infinitive.[1]	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plur.[2]	Past Part.[2]
cēos-an,	cēas,	cur-on,	gecor-en, *to choose,*

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
	Present.		**Present.**
Sing. 1.	Ic cēos-e	*Sing.* 1.	Ic
2.	ðū cīest (cēos-est)	2.	ðū ⎫ cēos-e
3.	hē cīest (cēos-eð)	3.	hē ⎭
Plur. 1.	wē ⎫	*Plur.* 1.	wē ⎫
2.	gē ⎬ cēos-að	2.	gē ⎬ cēos-en
3.	hīe ⎭	3.	hīe ⎭

	Preterit.		**Preterit.**
Sing. 1.	Ic cēas	*Sing.* 1.	Ic
2.	ðū cur-e	2.	ðū ⎫ cur-e
3.	hē cēas	3.	hē ⎭
Plur. 1.	wē ⎫	*Plur.* 1.	wē ⎫
2.	gē ⎬ cur-on	2.	gē ⎬ cur-en
3.	hīe ⎭	3.	hīe ⎭

	Imperative.	**Infinitive.**	**Present Participle.**
Sing. 2.	cēos	cēos-an	cēos-ende
Plur. 1.	cēos-an		
2.	cēos-að	**Gerund.**	**Past Participle.**
		tō cēos-anne (-enne)	gecor-en

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[1] A few verbs of Class II have **ū** instead of **ēo** in the infinitive:
brūcan, brēac, brucon, gebrocen, *to enjoy* [brook].
būgan, bēag, bugon, gebogen, *to bend, bow.*

[2] By a law known as Grammatical Change, final **ð, s,** and **h** of strong verbs generally become **d, r,** and **g,** respectively, in the preterit plural and past participle.

110.   **Class III: The " Bind " Conjugation.**

Vowel Succession : $\left.\begin{matrix}\textbf{i}\\\textbf{e}\end{matrix}\right\}$, **a, u,** $\left.\begin{matrix}\textbf{u}\\\textbf{o}\end{matrix}\right\}$.

The present stem ends in **m, n, l, r,** or **h,** + one or more consonants :

m :	**belimp-an,**	$\left\{\begin{matrix}\textbf{belǫmp}\\\textbf{belamp}\end{matrix}\right\}$,	**belump-on,**	**belump-en,**	*to belong.*
n :	**bind-an,**	$\left\{\begin{matrix}\textbf{bǫnd}\\\textbf{band}\end{matrix}\right\}$,	**bund-on,**	**gebund-en,**	*to bind.*
l :	**help-an,**	**healp,**	**hulp-on,**	**geholp-en,**	*to help.*
r :	**weorð-an,**	**wearð,**	**wurd-on,**	**geword-en,**	*to become.*
h :	**gefeoht-an,**	**gefeaht,**	**gefuht-on,**	**gefoht-en,**	*to fight.*

NOTE 1. — If the present stem ends in a nasal (**m, n**) + a consonant, the past participle retains the **u** of the pret. plur.; but if the present stem ends in a liquid (**l, r**) or **h,** + a consonant, the past participle has **o** instead of **u**.

NOTE 2. — Why do we not find **halp, *warð,* and **faht* in the pret. sing.? Because **a** before **l, r,** or **h,** + a consonant, underwent "breaking" to **ea**. Breaking also changes every **e** followed by **r** or **h,** + a consonant, to **eo**: **weorðan** (< **werðan*), **feohtan** (< **fehtan*).

111.   **Indicative.**   **Subjunctive.**

	PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
Sing. 1.	Ic bind-e	*Sing.* 1.	Ic	
2.	ðū bintst (bind-est)	2.	ðū	} bind-e
3.	hē bint (bind-eð)	3.	hē	
Plur. 1.	wē	*Plur.* 1.	wē	
2.	gē } bind-að	2.	gē	} bind-en
3.	hīe	3.	hīe	

	PRETERIT.		PRETERIT.	
Sing. 1.	Ic bǫnd	*Sing.* 1.	Ic	
2.	ðū bund-e	2.	ðū	} bund-e
3.	hē bǫnd	3.	hē	

	PRETERIT.			PRETERIT.	
Plur. 1.	wĕ ⎫		*Plur.* 1.	wĕ ⎫	
2.	gĕ ⎬	bund-on	2.	gĕ ⎬	bund-en
3.	hīe ⎭		3.	hīe ⎭	

Imperative.	Infinitive.	Present Participle.
Sing. 2. bind	bind-an	bind-ende
Plur. 1. bind-an		
2. bind-aðˀ	**Gerund.**	**Past Participle.**
	to bind-anne (-enne)	gebund-en

112.   VOCABULARY.

ðæt gefeoht, *fight, battle.*

sēo gerĕcednes, *narration* [rĕc-can].

ðæt gesceap, *creation* [sciep-pan].

sēo hĕrgung (§ 39, (3)), *harrying, plundering* [hĕrgian].

sĕ medu (medo) (§ 51), *mead.*

sēo meolc, *milk.*

sĕ middangeard, *world* [middle-yard].

sĕ munuc, *monk* [monachus].

sēo mȳre, *mare* [mearh].

hĕ sǣde, *he said.*

hīe sǣdon, *they said.*

sēo spĕd, *riches* [speed].

spĕdig, *rich, prosperous* [speedy].

sēo tīd, *time* [tide].

unspĕdig, *poor.*

sĕ westanwind, *west-wind.*

ðæt wīn, *wine.*

ārīsan,	ārǣs,	ārison,	ārisen,	*to arise.*
bīdan,	bād,	bidon,	gebiden,	*to remain, expect* (with gen.)
drēogan,[1]	drēag,	drugon,	gedrogen,	*to endure, suffer.*
drincan,	drǫnc,	druncon,	gedruncen,	*to drink.*
findan,	fǫnd,	fundon,	gefunden,	*to find.*
geswīcan	geswāc,	geswicon,	geswicen,	*to cease, cease from* (with gen.)
iernan (yrnan),	ǫrn,	urnon,	geurnen,	*to run.*
onginnan,	ongǫnn,	ongunnon,	ongunnen,	*to begin.*
rīdan,	rād,	ridon,	geriden,	*to ride.*
singan,	sǫng,	sungon,	gesungen,	*to sing.*
wrītan,	wrāt,	writon,	gewriten,	*to write.*

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[1] *Cf.* the Scotch "to *dree* one's weird " = *to endure one's fate.*

113.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Æfter ðissum wordum, sē munuc wrāt ealle ðā gerę̄-
cednesse on ānre bēc.   2. Ðā eorlas ridon ūp ǣr ðǣm ðe ðā
Dęne ðæs gefeohtes geswicen.   3. Cædmon sǫng ǣrest be
middangeardes gesceape.   4. Sē cyning ǫnd ðā rīcostan
męn drincað mȳran meolc, ǫnd ðā unspēdigan drincað medu.
5. Ǫnd hē ārās ǫnd sē wind geswāc.   6. Hīe sǣdon ðæt hīe
ðǣr westwindes biden.   7. Hwæt is nū mā ymbe ðās ðing
tō sprecanne?   8. Ðā sęcgas ongunnon geswīcan ðǣre hęr-
gunga.   9. Ðā bēag ðæt lǫnd ðær ēastryhte, oððe sēo sǣ
in on ðæt lǫnd.   10. Ðās lǫnd belimpað tō ðǣm Ęnglum.
11. Ðēah ðā Dęne ealne dæg gefuhten, gīet hæfde Ælfred
cyning sige.   12. Ǫnd ðæs (afterwards) ymbe ānne mōnað
gefeaht Ælfred cyning wið ealne ðone hęre æt Wiltūne.

II. 1. The most prosperous men drank mare's milk and
wine, but the poor men drank mead.   2. I suffered many
things before you began to help me (dat.).   3. About two
days afterwards (**Ðæs ymbe twēgen dagas**), the plundering
ceased.   4. The king said that he fought against all the
army (**hęre**).   5. Although the Danes remained one month
(§ **98**, (1)), they did not begin to fight.   6. These gifts
belonged to my brother.   7. The earls were glad because
their lord was (indicative) with them.   8. What did you
find?   9. Then wrote he about (**be**) the wise man's deeds.
10. What more is there to endure?

CHAPTER XX.

STRONG VERBS: CLASSES IV, V, VI, AND VII.
CONTRACT VERBS.

[The student can now complete the conjugation for himself (§ 103). Only the principal parts will be given.]

114.   Class IV: The "Bear" Conjugation.

Vowel Succession: **e, æ, ǣ, o.**

The present stem ends in **l, r,** or **m,** no consonant following:

l: hel-an,   hæl,   hǣl-on,   gehol-en, *to conceal.*
r: ber-an,   bær,   bǣr-on,   gebor-en, *to bear.*

The two following verbs are slightly irregular:

m: { nim-an, nōm (nam), nōm-on (nām-on), genum-en, *to take.*
   { cum-an, c(w)ōm,   c(w)ōm-on,   gecum-en, *to come.*

115.   Class V: The "Give" Conjugation.

Succession of Vowels: **e (ie), æ, ǣ, e.**

The present stem ends in a single consonant, never a liquid or nasal:

met-an,   mæt,   mǣton,   gemet-en,   *to measure, mete.*
gief-an,   geaf,   gēaf-on, gegief-en, *to give.*

NOTE 1. — The palatal consonants, **g, c,** and **sc,** convert a following **e** into **ie, æ** into **ea,** and **ǣ** into **ēa.** Hence **giefan** (<*gefan), **geaf** (<*gæf), **gēafon** (<*gǣfon), **gegiefen** (<*gegefen). This change is known as Palatalization. See § 8.

NOTE 2. — The infinitives of the following important verbs are only apparently exceptional:

biddan,   bæd,   bǣd-on,   gebed-en,   *to ask for* [bid].
licgan,   læg,   lǣg-on,   geleg-en,   *to lie, extend.*
sittan,   sæt,   sǣt-on,   geset-en,   *to sit.*

The original **e** reappears in the participial stems. It was changed to **i** in the present stems on account of a former **-jan** in the infinitive (**bīd-jan**, etc.). See § **61**. To the same cause is due the doubling of consonants in the infinitive. All simple consonants in O.E., with the exception of **r**, were doubled after a short vowel, when an original **j** followed.

116.   **Class VI : The " Shake " Conjugation.**

Succession of Vowels : **a, ō, ō, a.**

scac-an,	**scōc,**	**scōc-on,**	**gescac-en,**	*to shake.*
far-an,	**fōr,**	**fōr-on,**	**gefar-en,**	*to go* [fare].

117.   **Class VII : The " Fall " Conjugation.**

Vowel Succession : $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\bar{a}}{\bar{æ}}\Big\}$, **ē, ē,** $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{a}{æ}\Big\}$; or $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{ea}{\bar{e}a}\atop{\bar{o}}\Big\}$, **ēo, ēo,** $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{ea}{\bar{e}a}\atop{\bar{o}}\Big\}$.

(1)	**hāt-an,**	**hēt,**	**hēt-on,**	**gehāt-en,**	{ *to call, name, command.*
	lǣt-an,	**lēt,**	**lēt-on,**	**gelǣt-en,**	*to let.*
(2)	**feall-an,**	**fēoll,**	**fēoll-on,**	**gefeall-en,**	*to fall.*
	heald-an,	**hēold,**	**hēold-on,**	**geheald-en,**	*to hold.*
	hēaw-an,	**hēow,**	**hēow-on,**	**gehēaw-en,**	*to hew.*
	grōw-an,	**grēow,**	**grēow-on,**	**gegrōw-en,**	*to grow.*

NOTE 1. — This class consists of the Reduplicating Verbs; that is, those verbs that originally formed their preterits not by internal vowel change (ablaut), but by prefixing to the present stem the initial consonant + **e** (*cf.* Gk. λέ-λοιπα and Lat. *dĕ-di*). Contraction then took place between the syllabic prefix and the root, the fusion resulting in **ē** or **ēo** : *he-hat > heht > hēt.

NOTE 2. — A peculiar interest attaches to **hātan** : the forms **hātte** and **hātton** are the sole remains in O.E. of the original Germanic passive. They are used both as presents and as preterits : **hātte** = *I am* or *was called, he is* or *was called.* No other verb in O.E. could have a passive sense without calling in the aid of the verb *to be* (§ **141**).

Contract Verbs.

118. The few Contract Verbs found in O.E. do not constitute a new class; they fall under Classes I, II, V, VI, and VII, already treated. The present stem ended originally in **h.** This was lost before -an of the infinitive, contraction and compensatory lengthening being the result. The following are the most important of these verbs:

Classes.

I. **ðēon** (<*ðīhan), **ðāh, ðig-on,** $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{geðig-en}\\\text{geðung-en}\end{array}\right\}$, *to thrive.*

II. **tēon** (<*tēohan), **tēah, tug-on, getog-en,** *to draw, go* [tug].

V. **sēon** (<*sehwan), **seah, sāw-on, gesew-en,** *to see.*

VI. **slēan** (<*slahan), **slōh, slōg-on, geslæg-en,** *to slay.*

VII. **fōn** (<*fōhan), **fēng, fēng-on, gefǫng-en,** *to seize* [fang].

119. The Present Indicative of these verbs runs as follows (see rules of i-umlaut, § **58**):

Sing.	1.	Ic ðēo	tēo	sēo	slēa	fō
	2.	ðū ðīhst	tīehst	siehst	sliehst	fēhst
	3.	hē ðīhð	tīehð	siehð	sliehð	fēhð
Plur.	1.	wē				
	2.	gē ⎬ ðēoð	tēoð	sēoð	slēað	fōð
	3.	hīe				

The other tenses and moods are regularly formed from the given stems.

120. VOCABULARY.

sēo ǣht, *property, possession* [āgan].

aweg, *away* [on weg].

sēo fierd, *English army* [faran].

sē here, *Danish army* [hergian].

on gehwæðre hǫnd, *on both sides.*

sige niman (= sige habban), *to win (the) victory.*

sēo sprǣc, *speech, language.*

tō rīce fōn,	*to come to the throne.*[1]	sē weall,	*wall, rampart.*	
ðæt wæl [Val-halla]	} *slaughter,*	ðæt wildor,	*wild beast, reindeer.*	
sē wælsliht,	} *carnage.*	sē wīngeard,	*vineyard.*	

ābrecan,[2]	ābræc,	ābrǣcon,	ābrocen,	*to break down.*
cweðan,	cwæð,	cwǣdon,	gecweden,	*to say* [quoth].
gesēon,	geseah,	gesāwon,	gesewen,	*to see.*
grōwan,	grēow,	grēowon,	gegrōwen,	*to grow.*
ofslēan,	ofslōh,	ofslōgon,	ofslægen,	*to slay.*
sprecan,	spræc,	sprǣcon,	gesprecen,	*to speak.*
stelan,	stæl,	stǣlon,	gestolen,	*to steal.*
stǫndan,	stōd,	stōdon,	gestǫnden,	*to stand.*
weaxan,	wēox,	wēoxon,	geweaxen,	*to grow, increase* [wax].

121.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Æfter ðǣm sōðlīce (indeed) ealle męn sprǣcon āne (one) sprǣce.   2. Qnd hē cwæð: "Ðis is ān folc, ǫnd ealle hīe sprecað āne sprǣce."   3. On sumum stōwum wīngeardas grōwað.   4. Hē hēt ðā nǣdran ofslēan.   5. Ðā Ęngle ābrǣcon ðone lǫngan weall, ǫnd sige nōmon.   6. Qnd ðæt sǣd grēow ǫnd wēox.   7. Ic ne geseah ðone mǫn sē ðe ðæs cnapan adesan stæl.   8. Hē wæs swȳðe spēdig man on ðǣm ǣhtum ðe hiera spēda on[3] bēoð, ðæt is, on wildrum.   9. Qnd ðǣr wearð (was) micel wælsliht on gehwæðre hǫnd.   10. Qnd æfter ðissum gefeohte, cōm Ælfred cyning mid his fierde, ǫnd gefeaht wið ealne ðone hęre, ǫnd sige nōm.   11. Ðēos burg hātte Æscesdūn (Ashdown).   12. Ðǣre cwēne līc læg on ðǣm hūse.   13. Qnd sē dǣl ðe ðǣr aweg cōm wæs swȳðe lȳtel.   14. Qnd ðæs ðrēotīene dagas Æðered tō rīce fēng.

II. 1. The men stood in the ships and fought against the Danes.   2. Before the thanes came, the king rode away.

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[1] Literally, *to take to (the) kingdom. Cf.* "Have you anything to take to?" (*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV, 1, 42).

[2] **Brecan** belongs properly in Class V, but it has been drawn into Class IV possibly through the influence of the **r** in the root.

[3] See § **94,** (5).

G

3. They said (**sǣdon**) that all the men spoke one language.
4. They bore the queen's body to Wilton.   ' 5. Alfred gave
many gifts to his army (dat. without **tō**) before he went
away.   6. These men are called earls.   7. God sees all
things.   8. The boy held the reindeer with (**mid**) his hands.
9. About six months afterwards, Alfred gained the victory,
and came to the throne.   10. He said that there was very
great slaughter on both sides.

CHAPTER XXI.

WEAK VERBS (§ **18**).

122. The verbs belonging to the Weak Conjugation
are generally of more recent origin than the strong
verbs, being frequently formed from the roots of
strong verbs.   The Weak Conjugation was the grow-
ing conjugation in O.E. as it is in Mn.E.   We in-
stinctively put our newly coined or borrowed words
into this conjugation (*telegraphed*, *boycotted*); and
children, by the analogy of weak verbs, say *runned*
for *ran*, *seed* for *saw*, *teared* for *tore*, *drawed* for *drew*,
and *growed* for *grew*.   So, for example, when Latin
dictāre and *breviāre* came into O.E., they came as
weak verbs, **dihtian** and **brēfian**.

The Three Classes of Weak Verbs.

123. There is no difficulty in telling, from the infini-
tive alone, to which of the three classes a weak verb
belongs.   Class III has been so invaded by Class II

that but three important verbs remain to it : **habban,** *to have;* **libban,** *to live;* and **secgan,** *to say.* Distinction is to be made, therefore, only between Classes II and I. Class II contains the verbs with infinitive in **-ian** not ✳ preceded by **r.** Class I contains the remaining weak verbs ; that is, those with infinitive in **-r-ian** and those with infinitive in **-an** (not **-ian**).

Class I.

124. The preterit singular and past participle of Class I end in **-ede** and **-ed,** or **-de** and **-ed** respectively.

NOTE. — The infinitives of this class ended originally in **-jan** (= **-ian**). This accounts for the prevalence of i-umlaut in these verbs, and also for the large number of short-voweled stems ending in a double consonant (§ **115**, Note 2). The weak verb is frequently the causative of the corresponding strong verb. In such cases, the root of the weak verb corresponds in form to the preterit singular of the strong verb: Mn.E. *drench* (= *to make drink*), *lay* (= *to make lie*), *rear* (= *to make rise*), and *set* (= *to make sit*), are the umlauted forms of **dronc** (preterit singular of **drincan**), **læg** (preterit singular of **licgan**), **rās** (preterit singular of **rīsan**), and **sæt** (preterit singular of **sittan**).

Preterit and Past Participle in *-ede* and *-ed.*

125. Verbs with infinitive in **-an** preceded by **rī-** or the double consonants **mm, nn, ss, bb, cg** (= **gg**), add **-ede** for the preterit, and **-ed** for the past participle, the double consonant being always made single :

rī :	**nerī-an,**	**ner-ede,**	**gener-ed,** *to save.*
mm :	**fremm-an,**	**frem-ede,**	**gefrem-ed,** *to perform* [frame].
nn :	**ðenn-an,**	**ðen-ede,**	**geðen-ed,** *to extend.*
ss :	**cnyss-an,**	**cnys-ede,**	**gecnys-ed,** *to beat.*

bb: **swębb-an, swęf-ede, geswęf-ed,** *to put to sleep.*
cg: **węcg-an, węg-ede, gewęg-ed,** *to agitate.*

NOTE.—**Lęcgan,** *to lay,* is the only one of these verbs that synco-
pates the e: **lęcgan, lęgde (lēde), gelęgd (gelēd),** instead of
lęgede, gelęged.

Preterit and Past Participle in *-de* and *-ed.*

126. All the other verbs belonging to Class I add
-**de** for the preterit and -**ed** for the past participle.
This division includes, therefore, all stems long by
nature :

dǣl-an,	dǣl-de,	gedǣl-ed,	*to deal out, divide* [dǣl].
dēm-an,	dēm-de,	gedēm-ed,	*to judge* [dōm].
grēt-an,	grēt-te,	gegrēt-ed,	*to greet.*
hīer-an,·	hīer-de,	gehīer-ed,	*to hear.*
lǣd-an,	lǣd-de,	gelǣd-ed,	*to lead.*

NOTE 1.—A preceding voiceless consonant (§ 9, Note) changes -**de**
into -**te**: *grēt-de > grēt-te ; *mēt-de > mēt-te ; *īec-de > īec-te.
Syncope and contraction are also frequent in the participles: **gegrēt-ed**
> *gegrēt-d > gegrēt(t) ; **gelǣd-ed** > **gelǣd(d).**

NOTE 2.—**Būan,** *to dwell, cultivate,* has an admixture of strong
forms in the past participle: **būan, būde, gebūd (bȳn, gebūn).** The
present participle survives in Mn. E. *husband = house-dweller.*

127. It includes, also, all stems long by position ex-
cept those ending in **mm, nn, ss, bb,** and **cg** (§ **125**):

sęnd-an,	sęnd-e,	gesęnd-ed,	*to send.*
sętt-an,	sęt-te,	gesęt-ed,	*to set* [sittan].
sigl-an,	sigl-de,	gesigl-ed,	*to sail.*
spęnd-an,	spęnd-e,	gespęnd-ed,	*to spend.*
trędd-an,	tręd-de,	getręd-ed,	*to tread.*

NOTE.—The participles frequently undergo syncope and contrac-
tion : **gesęnded > gesęnd ; gesęted > gesęt(t) ; gespęnded >
gespęnd ; getręded > getręd(d).**

Irregular Verbs of Class I.

128. There are about twenty verbs belonging to Class I that are irregular in having no umlaut in the preterit and past participle. The preterit ends in **-de**, the past participle in **-d**; but, through the influence of a preceding voiceless consonant (§ 9, Note), **-ed** is generally unvoiced to **-te**, and **-d** to **-t**. The most important of these verbs are as follows:

bring-an,	brŏh-te,	gebrŏh-t,	*to bring.*
byc-gan,	boh-te,	geboh-t,	*to buy.*
sēc-an,	sŏh-te,	gesŏh-t,	*to seek.*
sęll-an,	seal-de,	geseal-d,	*to give, sell.*
tǣc-an,	tǣh-te,	getǣh-t,	*to teach.*
tęll-an,	teal-de,	geteal-d,	*to count* [tell].
ðęnc-an,	ðŏh-te,	geðŏh-t,	*to think.*
ðync-an,	ðūh-te,	geðūh-t,	*to seem* [methinks].
wyrc-an,	worh-te,	geworh-t,	*to work.*

NOTE. — Such of these verbs as have stems in **o** or **g** are frequently written with an inserted **e**: **bycgean, sēcean, tǣcean**, etc. This **e** indicates that **c** and **g** have palatal value; that is, are to be followed with a vanishing **y**-sound. In such cases, O.E. **c** usually passes into Mn.E. **ch**: **tǣc(e)an** > *to teach;* **rǣc(e)an** > *to reach;* **stręcc(e)an** > *to stretch.* **Sēc(e)an** gives *beseech* as well as *seek.* See § 8.

Conjugation of Class I.

129. Paradigms of **nęrian**, *to save;* **fręmman**, *to perform;* **dǣlan**, *to divide:*

Indicative.

PRESENT.

Sing. 1.	Ic nęrie	fręmme	dǣle
2.	ðū nęrest	fręmest	dǣlst
3.	hē nęreð	fręmeð	dǣlð
Plur. 1.	wē		
2.	gē } nęriað	fręmmað	dǣlað
3.	hīe		

<center>PRETERIT.</center>

Sing.	1.	Ic nęrede	fręmede	dǣlde
	2.	ðū nęredest	fręmedest	dǣldest
	3.	hē nęrede	fręmede	dǣlde
Plur.	1.	wē ⎱		
	2.	gē ⎬ nęredon	fręmedon	dǣldon
	3.	hīe ⎰		

<center>**Subjunctive.**</center>

<center>PRESENT.</center>

Sing.	1.	Ic ⎱		
	2.	ðū ⎬ nęrie	fręmme	dǣle
	3.	hē ⎰		
Plur.	1.	·wē ⎱		
	2.	gē ⎬ nęrien	fręmmen	dǣlen
	3.	hīe ⎰		

<center>PRETERIT.</center>

Sing.	1.	Ic ⎱		
	2.	ðū ⎬ nęrede	fręmede	dǣlde
	3.	hē ⎰		
Plur.	1.	wē ⎱		
	2.	gē ⎬ nęreden	fręmeden	dǣlden
	3.	hīe ⎰		

<center>**Imperative.**</center>

Sing.	2.	nęre	fręme	dǣl
Plur.	1.	nęrian	fręmman	dǣlan
	2.	nęriað	fręmmað	dǣlað

<center>**Infinitive.**</center>

nęrian	fręmman	dǣlan

<center>**Gerund.**</center>

tō nęrianne (-enne)	tō fręmmanne (-enne)	tō dǣlanne (-enne)

<center>**Present Participle.**</center>

nęriende	fręmmende	dǣlende

<center>**Past Participle.**</center>

genęred	gefręmed	gedǣled

NOTE. — The endings of the preterit present no difficulties; in the 2d and 3d singular present, however, the student will observe (*a*) that double consonants in the stem are made single: **fremest, fremeð** (not *fremmest, *fremmeð); **ðenest, ðeneð; setest (setst), seteð** (**sett**); **fylst, fylð**, from **fyllan,** *to fill;* (*b*) that syncope is the rule in stems long by nature: **dǣlst** (< **dǣlest**), **dǣlð** (< **dǣleð**); **dēmst** (< **dēmest**), **dēmð** (< **dēmeð**); **hīerst** (< **hīerest**), **hīerð** (< **hīereð**). Double consonants are also made single in the imperative 2d singular and in the past participle. Stems long by nature take no final -**e** in the imperative: **dǣl, hīer, dēm.**

Class II.

130. The infinitive of verbs belonging to this class ends in -**ian** (not -**r-ian**), the preterit singular in -**ode**, the past participle in -**od.** The preterit plural usually has -**edon**, however, instead of -**odon**:

eard-ian	**eard-ode,**	**geeard-od,**	*to dwell* [**eorðe**].
luf-ian,	**luf-ode,**	**geluf-od,**	*to love* [**lufu**].
rīcs-ian,	**rīcs-ode,**	**gerīcs-od,**	*to rule* [**rīce**].
sealf-ian,	**sealf-ode,**	**gesealf-od,**	*to anoint* [**salve**].
segl-ian,	**segl-ode,**	**gesegl-od,**	*to sail* [**segel**].

NOTE. — These verbs have no trace of original umlaut, since their -**ian** was once -**ōjan**. Hence, the vowel of the stem was shielded from the influence of the **j** (= **i**) by the interposition of **ō**.

Conjugation of Class II.

131. Paradigm of **lufian,** *to love* :

Indicative.	**Subjunctive.**
PRESENT.	PRESENT.

Indicative.
PRESENT.

Sing. 1. Ic lufie
2. ðū lufast
3. hē lufað

Plur. 1. wē ⎫
2. gē ⎬ lufiað
3. hīe ⎭

Subjunctive.
PRESENT.

Sing. 1. Ic ⎫
2. ðū ⎬ lufie
3. hē ⎭

Plur. 1. wē ⎫
2. gē ⎬ lufien
3. hīe ⎭

	PRETERIT.			PRETERIT.
Sing. 1.	Ic lufode	*Sing.* 1.	Ic	
2.	ðū lufodest	2.	ðū	} lufode
8.	hē lufode	3.	hē	
Plur. 1.	wē		*Plur.* 1.	wē	
2.	gē } lufedon (-odon)	2.	gē } lufeden (-oden)	
3.	hīe		3.	hīe	

Imperative.	Infinitive.	Present Participle.
Sing. 2. lufa	lufian	lufiende
Plur. 1. lufian		
2. lufiað	**Gerund.**	**Past Participle.**
	tō lufianne (-enne)	gelufod

NOTE. 1. — The -ie (-ien) occurring in the present must be pronounced as a dissyllable. The y-sound thus interposed between the i and e is frequently indicated by the letter **g**: **lufie**, or **lufige**; **lufien**, or **lufigen**. So also for **ia**: **lufiað**, or **lufigað**; **lufian**, or **lufig(e)an**.

NOTE 2. — In the preterit singular, -ade, -ude, and -ede are not infrequent for -ode.

Class III.

132. The few verbs belonging here show a blending of Classes I and II. Like certain verbs of Class I (§ **128**), the preterit and past participle are formed by adding -de and -d; like Class II, the 2d and 3d present indicative singular end in -ast and -að, the imperative 2d singular in -a:

habb-an,	hæf-de	gehæf-d,	*to have.*
libb-an,	lif-de	gelif-d,	*to live.*
secg-an	sæd-e (sæg-de),	gesæd (gesæg-d),	*to say.*

Conjugation of Class III.

133. Paradigms of **habban**, *to have;* **libban**, *to live;* **sęcgan**, *to say.*

Indicative.

PRESENT.

Sing.	1.	Ic hæbbe	libbe	sęcge
	2.	ðū hæfst (hafast)	lifast	sægst (sagast)
	3.	hē hæfð (hafað)	lifað	sægð (sagað)
Plur.	1.	wē ⎫		
	2.	gē ⎬ habbað	libbað	sęcgað
	3.	hīe ⎭		

PRETERIT.

Sing.	1.	Ic hæfde	lifde	sǣde
	2.	ðū hæfdest	lifdest	sǣdest
	3.	hē hæfde	lifde	sǣde
Plur.	1.	wē ⎫		
	2.	gē ⎬ hæfdon	lifdon	sǣdon
	3.	hīe ⎭		

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Sing.	1.	Ic ⎫		
	2.	ðū ⎬ hæbbe	libbe	sęcge
	3.	hē ⎭		
Plur.	1.	wē ⎫		
	2.	gē ⎬ hæbben	libben	sęcgén
	3.	hīe ⎭		

PRETERIT.

Sing.	1.	Ic ⎫		
	2.	ðū ⎬ hæfde	lifde	sǣde
	3.	hē ⎭		
Plur.	1.	wē ⎫		
	2.	gē ⎬ hæfden	lifden	sǣden
	3.	hīe ⎭		

Imperative.

Sing.	2.	hafa	lifa	saga
Plur.	1.	habban	libban	sęcgan
	2.	habbað	libbað	sęcgað

Infinitive.

habban   libban   sęcgan

Gerund.

tō habbane (-enne)   tō libbane (-enne)   tō sęcganne (-enne)

Present Participle.

hæbbende   libbende   sęcgende

Past Participle.

gehæfd   gelifd   gesǣd

—•◦•—

CHAPTER XXII.

REMAINING VERBS; VERB-PHRASES WITH habban, bēon, AND weorðan.

Anomalous Verbs.   (See § 19.)

134. These are:

bēon (wesan),	wæs,	wǣron,	——,	*to be.*
willan,	wolde,	woldon,	——,	*to will, intend.*
dōn,	dyde,	dydon,	gedōn,	*to do, cause.*
gān,	ðode,	ðodon,	gegān,	*to go.*

NOTE. — In the original Indo-Germanic language, the first person of the present indicative singular ended in (1) ð or (2) **mi.** *Cf.* Gk. λύ-ω, εἰ-μί, Lat. *am-ō, su-m.* The Strong and Weak Conjugations of O.E. are survivals of the ð-class. The four Anomalous Verbs mentioned above are the sole remains in O.E. of the **mi**-class. Note the surviving **m** in **eom** *I am,* and **dōm** *I do* (Northumbrian form). These **mi**-verbs are sometimes called non-Thematic to distinguish them from the Thematic or ð-verbs.

Conjugation of Anomalous Verbs.

135. Only the present indicative and subjunctive are at all irregular:

Indicative.

PRESENT.

Sing.	1.	Ic eom (bēom)	wille	dō	gā
	2.	ðū eart (bist)	wilt	dēst	gǣst
	3.	hē is (bið)	wille	dēð	gǣð
Plur.	1.	wē ⎫			
	2.	gē ⎬ sind(on)	willað	dōð	gāð
	3.	hīe ⎭			

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Sing.	1.	Ic ⎫			
	2.	ðū ⎬ sīe	wille	dō	gā
	3.	hē ⎭			
Plur.	1.	wē ⎫			
	2.	gē ⎬ sīen	willen	dōn	gān
	3.	hīe ⎭			

NOTE. — The preterit subjunctive of **bēon** is formed, of course, not from **wæs**, but from **wǣron**. See § 103, (3).

Preterit-Present Verbs. (See § 19.)

136. These verbs are called Preterit-Present because the present tense (indicative and subjunctive) of each of them is, in form, a strong preterit, the old present having been displaced by the new. They all have weak preterits. Most of the Mn.E. Auxiliary Verbs belong to this class.

witan,	{ **wiste,** **wisse,** }	**wiston,**	**gewiten,**	*to know* [to wit, wot].
āgan,	**āhte,**	**āhton,**	**āgen** (adj.),	*to possess* [owe].
cunnan,	**cūðe,**	**cūðon,**	{ **gecunnen,** **cūð** (adj.), }	*to know, can* [uncouth, cunning].

durran,	dorste,	dorston,	——	*to dare.*
sculan,	sceolde,	sceoldon,	——	*shall.*
magan, { meahte, mihte,	meahton, mihton, }		——	*to be able, may.*
mōtan,	mōste,	mōston,	——	*may, must.*

NOTE. — The change in meaning from preterit to present, with retention of the preterit form, is not uncommon in other languages. Several examples are found in Latin and Greek (cf. *nōvi* and *oĩδa, I know*). Mn.E. has gone further still : **āhte** and **mōste**, which had already suffered the loss of their old preterits (**āh, mōt**), have been forced back again into the present (*ought, must*). Having exhausted, therefore, the only means of preterit formation known to Germanic, the strong and the weak, it is not likely that either *ought* or *must* will ever develop distinct preterit forms.

Conjugation of Preterit-Present Verbs.

137. The irregularities occur in the present indicative and subjunctive :

Indicative.

PRESENT.

Sing. 1. Ic wāt	āh	cǫn (can)	dear	sceal	mæg	mōt
2. ðū wāst	āhst	cǫnst (canst)	dearst	scealt	meaht	mōst
3. hē wāt	āh	cǫn (can)	dear	sceal	mæg	mōt

| *Plur.* 1. wē 2. gē 3. hīe | witon | āgon | cunnon | durron | sculon | magon | mōton |

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

| *Sing.* 1. Ic 2. ðū 3. hē | wite | āge | cunne | durre | scule (scyle) | mæge | mōte |

| *Plur.* 1. wē 2. gē 3. hīe | witen | āgen | cunnen | durren | sculen (scylen) | mægen | mōten |

NOTE 1. — **Willan** and **sculan** do not often connote simple futurity in Early West Saxon, yet they were fast drifting that way.

The Mn.E. use of *shall* only with the 1st person and *will* only with the 2d and 3d, to express simple futurity, was wholly unknown even in Shakespeare's day. The elaborate distinctions drawn between these words by modern grammarians are not only cumbersome and foreign to the genius of English, but equally lacking in psychological basis.

NOTE 2. — **Sculan** originally implied the idea of (1) *duty*, or *compulsion* (=*ought to*, or *must*), and this conception lurks with more or less prominence in almost every function of **sculan** in O.E. : **Dryhten bebēad Moyse hū hē sceolde beran ðā earce,** *The Lord instructed Moses how he ought to bear the ark ;* **Ǣlc mann sceal be his andgietes mǣðe . . . sprecan ðæt he spricð, and dōn ðæt ðæt hē dēð,** *Every man must, according to the measure of his intelligence, speak what he speaks, and do what he does.* Its next most frequent use is to express (2) *custom*, the transition from the obligatory to the customary being an easy one : **Sē byrdesta sceall gyldan fíftyne mearðes fell,** *The man of highest rank pays fifteen marten skins.*

NOTE 3. — **Willan** expressed originally (1) *pure volition*, and this is its most frequent use in O.E. It may occur without the infinitive : **Nylle ic ðæs synfullan dēað, ac ic wille ðæt hē gecyrre and lybbe,** *I do not desire the sinner's death, but I desire that he return and live.* The wish being father to the intention, **willan** soon came to express (2) *purpose :* **Hē sǣde ðæt hē at sumum cirre wolde fandian hū longe ðæt land norðryhte lǣge,** *He said that he intended, at some time, to investigate how far that land extended northward.*

Verb-Phrases with *habban, bēon (wesan)*, and *weorðan*.

Verb-Phrases in the Active Voice.

138. The present and preterit of **habban**, combined with a past participle, are used in O.E., as in Mn.E., to form the present perfect and past perfect tenses :

PRESENT PERFECT.	PAST PERFECT.
Sing. 1. Ic hæbbe gedrifen	*Sing.* 1. Ic hæfde gedrifen
2. ðū hæfst gedrifen	2. ðū hæfdest gedrifen
3. hē hæfð gedrifen	3. hē hæfde gedrifen

PRESENT PERFECT.		PAST PERFECT.	
Plur. 1. wē ⎫		*Plur.* 1. wē ⎫	
2. gē ⎬ habbað gedrifen		2. gē ⎬ hæfdon gedrifen	
3. hīe ⎭		3. hīe ⎭	

The past participle is not usually inflected to agree with the direct object : **Norðymbre ǫnd Ēastǫngle hæfdon Ælfrede cyninge āðas geseald** (not **gesealde**, § 82), *The Northumbrians and East Anglians had given king Alfred oaths;* **ǫnd˙hæfdon miclne dǣl ðāra horsa freten** (not **fretenne**), *and (they) had devoured a large part of the horses.*

NOTE. — Many sentences might be quoted in which the participle does agree with the direct object, but there seems to be no clear line of demarcation between them and the sentences just cited. Originally, the participle expressed a *resultant state*, and belonged in sense more to the object than to **habban** ; but in Early West Saxon **habban** had already, in the majority of cases, become a pure auxiliary when used with the past participle. This is conclusively proved by the use of **habban** with intransitive verbs. In such a clause, therefore, as **oð ðæt hīe hine ofslægenne hæfdon**, there is no occasion to translate *until they had him slain* (= *resultant state*) ; the agreement here is more probably due to the proximity of **ofslægenne to hine.** So also **ac hī hæfdon þā hiera stemn gesętenne,** *but they had already served out (sat out) their military term.*

139. If the verb is intransitive, and denotes *a change of condition, a departure or arrival,* **bēon** (**wesan**) usually replaces **habban**. The past participle, in such cases, partakes of the nature of an adjective, and generally agrees with the subject : **Mīne welan þe ic īo hæfde syndon ealle gewitene ǫnd gedrorene,** *My possessions which I once had are all departed and fallen away;* **wǣron þā męn uppe on lǫnde of āgāne,** *the men had gone up ashore;* **ǫnd þā ōþre wǣron hungre ācwolen,** *and the*

others had perished of hunger; ǫnd ēac sē micla here wæs þā þǣr tō cumen, *and also the large army had then arrived there.*

140. A progressive present and preterit (not always, however, with distinctively progressive meanings) are formed by combining a present participle with the present and preterit of bēon (wesan). The participle remains uninflected : ǫnd hīe alle on ðone cyning wǣrun feohtende, *and they all were fighting against the king;* Symle hē bið lōciende, nē slǣpð hē nǣfre, *He is always looking, nor does He ever sleep.*

NOTE. —In most sentences of this sort, the subject is masculine (singular or plural); hence no inference can be made as to agreement, since -e is the participial ending for both numbers of the nominative masculine (§ 82). By analogy, therefore, the other genders usually conform in inflection to the masculine : wǣron þā ealle þā dēoflu clypigende ānre stefne, *then were all the devils crying with one voice.*

Verb-Phrases in the Passive Voice.

141. Passive constructions are formed by combining bēon (wesan) or weorðan with a past participle. The participle agrees regularly with the subject : hīe wǣron benumene ǣgðer ge þæs cēapes ge þæs cornes, *they were deprived both of the cattle and the corn;* hī bēoð āblęnde mid ðǣm þīostrum heora scylda, *they are blinded with the darkness of their sins;* and sē wælhrēowa Domiciānus on ðām ylcan gēare wearð ācweald, *and the murderous Domitian was killed in the same year;* ǫnd Æþelwulf aldormǫn wearð ofslægen, *and Æthelwulf, alderman, was slain.*

NOTE 1. — To express agency, Mn.E. employs *by*, rarely *of;* M.E. *of*, rarely *by;* O.E. frǫm (fram), rarely of: Sē ðe Godes bebodu

ne gecnǽwð, ne bið hē oncnāwen from Gode, *He who does not recognize God's commands, will not be recognized by God;* **Betwux þǽm wearð ofslagen Ēadwine . . . fram Brytta cyninge,** *Meanwhile, Edwin was slain by the king of the Britons.*

NOTE 2. — O.E. had no progressive forms for the passive, and could not, therefore, distinguish between *He is being wounded* and *He is wounded.* It was not until more than a hundred years after Shakespeare's death that *being* assumed this function. **Weorðan,** which originally denoted *a passage from one state to another,* was ultimately driven out by **bēon (wesan),** and survives now only in *Woe worth* (= *be to*).

142.   VOCABULARY.

ðā Beormas, *Permians.*	**sēo scīr,** *shire, district.*
ðā Deniscan, *the Danish* (*men*), Danes.	**sēo wælstōw,** *battle-field.*
ðā Finnas, *Fins.*	**āgan wælstōwe gewald,** *to maintain possession of the battle-field.*
ðæt gewald, *control* [**wealdan**].	
sēo sǽ, *sea.*	**sē wealdend,** *ruler, wielder.*

.**geflīeman,**	**geflīemde,**	**geflīemed,**	*to put to flight.*
gestaðelian,	**gestaðelode,**	**gestaðelod,**	*to establish, restore.*
gewissian,	**gewissode,**	**gewissod,**	*to guide, direct.*
wīcian,	**wīcode,**	**gewīcod,**	*to dwell* [**wīc** = village].

143.   EXERCISES.

I. 1. Ond ðǽr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæþre hond, ond Æþelwulf ealdormon wearþ ofslægen; ond þā Deniscan āhton wælstōwe gewald.   2. Ond þæs ymb ānne mōnaþ gefeaht Ælfred cyning wiþ ealne þone here, ond hine geflīemde.   3. Hē sǽde þēah þæt þæt land sīe swīþe lang norþ þonan.   4. Þā Beormas hæfdon swīþe wel gebūd (§ **126,** Note 2) hiera land.   5. Ohthere sǽde þæt sēo scīr hātte (§ **117,** Note 2) Hālgoland, þe hē on (§ **94,** (5)) būde.   6. Þā Finnas wīcedon be þǽre sǽ.   7. Dryhten, ælmihtiga (§ **78,** Note) God, Wyrhta and Wealdend ealra gesceafta, ic bidde

ðē for ðīnre miclan mildheortnesse ðæt ðū mē gewissie tō ðīnum willan; and gestaðela mīn mōd tō ðīnum willan and tō mīnre sāwle ðearfe.   8. Þā sceolde hē ðǣr bīdan ryht-norþanwindes, for ðǣm þæt land bēag þǣr sūðryhte, oþþe sēo sǣ in on ðæt land, hē nysse hwæðer.   9. For ðȳ, mē ðyncð bętre, gif ēow swā ðyncð, ðæt wē eac ðās bēc on ðæt geðēode węnden ðe wē ealle gecnāwan mægen.

II. 1. When the king heard that, he went (= then went he) westward with his army to Ashdown.   2. Lovest thou me more than these?   3. The men said that the shire which they lived in was called Halgoland.   4. All things were made (**wyrcan**) by God.   5. They were fighting for two days with (= against) the Danes.   6. King Alfred fought with the Danes, and gained the victory; but the Danes retained possession of the battle-field.   7. These men dwelt in England before they came hither.   8. I have not seen the book of (**ymbe**) which you speak (**sprecan**).

H

PART III.

SELECTIONS FOR READING.

INTRODUCTORY.

I. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

THIS famous work, a series of progressive annals by unknown hands, embraces a period extending from Cæsar's invasion of England to 1154. It is not known when or where these annals began to be recorded in English.

"The annals from the year 866 — that of Ethelred's ascent of the throne — to the year 887 seem to be the work of one mind. Not a single year is passed over, and to several is granted considerable space, especially to the years 871, 878, and 885. The whole has gained a certain roundness and fulness, because the events — nearly all of them episodes in the ever-recurring conflict with the Danes — are taken in their connection, and the thread dropped in one year is resumed in the next. Not only is the style in itself concise; it has a sort of nervous severity and pithy rigor. The construction is often antiquated, and suggests at times the freedom of poetry; though this purely historical prose is far removed from poetry in profusion of language." (Ten Brink, *Early Eng. Lit.*, I.)

II. The Translations of Alfred.

Alfred's reign (871–901) may be divided into four periods. The *first*, the period of Danish invasion, extends from 871 to

881; the *second,* the period of comparative quiet, from 881
to 893; the *third,* the period of renewed strife (beginning
with the incursions of Hasting), from 893 to 897; the
fourth, the period of peace, from 897 to 901.   His liter-
ary work probably falls in the second period.*

The works translated by Alfred from Latin into the
vernacular were (1) *Consolation of Philosophy* (*De Conso-
latione Philosophiae*) by Boëthius (475–525), (2) *Compen-
dious History of the World* (*Historiarum Libri VII*) by
Orosius (c. 418), (3) *Ecclesiastical History of the English*
(*Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum*) by Bede (672–735), and
(4) *Pastoral Care* (*De Cura Pastorali*) by Pope Gregory
the Great (540–604).

The chronological sequence of these works is wholly unknown.
That given is supported by Turner, Arend, Morley, Grein, and
Pauli. Wülker argues for an exact reversal of this order. Accord-
ing to Ten Brink, the order was more probably (1) *Orosius*,
(2) *Bede*, (3) *Boëthius*, and (4) *Pastoral Care*. The most recent
contribution to the subject is from Wülfing, who contends for
(1) *Bede*, (2) *Orosius*, (3) *Pastoral Care*, and (4) *Boëthius*.

I. THE BATTLE OF ASHDOWN.

[From the *Chronicle*, Parker MS. The event and date are significant.
The Danes had for the first time invaded Wessex. Alfred's older brother,
Ethelred, was king; but to Alfred belongs the glory of the victory at Ash-
down (Berkshire). Asser (*Life of Alfred*) tells us that for a long time
Ethelred remained praying in his tent, while Alfred and his followers went
forth "like a wild boar against the hounds."]

1   871. Hēr cuōm[1] sē hęre tō Rēạdingum on Westseaxe,
2 ọnd þæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas ūp.   Þā gemētte hīe

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* There is something inexpressibly touching in this clause from the
great king's pen : gif wē ðā stilnesse habbað. He is speaking of how
much he hopes to do, by his translations, for the enlightenment of his
people.

1 Æþelwulf aldorman² on Ęnglafelda, ǫnd him þǣr wiþ ge-
2 feaht, ǫnd sige nam.   Þæs ymb iiii niht Æþered cyning
3 ǫnd Ælfred his brōþur³ þǣr micle fierd tō Rēadingum
4 gelǣddon, ǫnd wiþ þone hęre gefuhton; ǫnd þǣr wæs
5 micel wæl geslægen on gehwæþre hǫnd, ǫnd Æþeļwulf
6 aldormǫn wearþ ofslægen; ǫnd þā Dęniscan āhton wæl-
7 stōwe gewald.

8   Ǫnd þæs ymb iiii niht gefeaht Æþered cyning ǫnd
9 Ælfred his brōþur wiþ alne⁴ þone hęre on Æscesdūne.
10 Ǫnd hīe wǣrun⁵ on twǣm gefylcum: on ōþrum wæs
11 Bāchsęcg ǫnd Halfdęne þā hǣþnan cyningas, ǫnd on
12 ōþrum wǣron þā eorlas.   Ǫnd þā gefeaht sē cyning
13 Æþered wiþ þāra cyninga getruman, ǫnd þǣr wearþ sē
14 cyning Bāgsęcg ofslægen; ǫnd Ælfred his brōþur wiþ
15 þāra eorla getruman, ǫnd þǣr wearþ Sidroc eorl ofslægen
16 sē alda,⁶ ǫnd Sidroc eorl sē gioncga,⁷ ǫnd Ōsbearn eorl,
17 ǫnd Frǣna eorl, ǫnd Hareld eorl; ǫnd þā hęrgas⁸ bēgen
18 geflīemde, ǫnd fela þūsenda ofslægenra, ǫnd onfeohtende
19 wǣron oþ niht.

20   Ǫnd þæs ymb xiiii niht gefeaht Æþered cyning ǫnd
21 Ælfred his brōður wiþ þone hęre æt Basengum, ǫnd þǣr
22 þā Dęniscan sige nāmon.

23   Ǫnd þæs ymb ii mōnaþ gefeaht Æþered cyning ǫnd
24 Ælfred his brōþur wiþ þone hęre æt Męretūne, ǫnd hīe
25 wǣrun on tuǣm⁹ gefylcium, ǫnd hīe būtū geflīemdon, ǫnd
26 lǫnge on dæg sige āhton; ǫnd þǣr wearþ micel wælsliht
27 on gehwæþere hǫnd; ǫnd þā Dęniscan āhton wælstōwe

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8. **gefeaht.** Notice that the singular is used. This is the more
common construction in O.E. when a compound subject, composed
of singular members, follows its predicate. Cf. *For thine is the
kingdom, and the power, and the glory.* See also p. 107, note on
wæs.

18. **ǫnd fela þūsenda ofslægenra,** *and there were many thou-
sands of slain* (§ **91**).

1 gewald; ǫnd þǣr wearþ Hēahmund bisceop ofslægen,
2 ǫnd fela gōdra mǫnna. Qnd æfter þissum gefeohte cuōm[1]
3 micel sumorlida.

4 Qnd þæs ofer Ēastron gefōr Ǣþered cyning; ǫnd hē
5 rīcsode v gēar; ǫnd his līc līþ æt Wīnburnan.

6 Þā fēng Ælfred Æþelwulfing his brōþur tō Wesseaxna
7 rīce. Qnd þæs ymb ānne mōnaþ gefeaht Ælfred cyning
8 wiþ alne[4] þone hęre lȳtle werede[10] æt Wiltūne, ǫnd hine
9 lǫnge on dæg geflīemde, ǫnd þā Dęniscan āhton wælstōwe
10 gewald.

11 Qnd þæs gēares wurdon viiii folcgefeoht gefohten wiþ
12 þone hęre on þȳ cynerīce be sūþan Tęmese, būtan þām þe
13 him Ælfred þæs cyninges brōþur ǫnd ānlīpig aldormǫn[2] ǫnd
14 cyninges þegnas oft rāde onridon þe mǫn nā ne rīmde;
15 ǫnd þæs gēares wǣrun[5] ofslægene viiii eorlas ǫnd ān cyning.
16 Qnd þȳ gēare nāmon Westseaxe friþ wiþ þone hęre.

CONSULT GLOSSARY AND PARADIGMS UNDER FORMS GIVEN BELOW.

No note is made of such variants as **y** (**ȳ**) or **ı** (**ī**) for **ie** (**īe**). See
Glossary, under **ie** (**īe**); occurrences, also, of **and** for **ǫnd**, **land** for
lǫnd, are found on almost every page of Early West Saxon. Such
words should be sought for under the more common forms, **ǫnd**, **lǫnd**.

[1] = cwōm.	[4] = ealne.	[8] = hęras.
[2] = ealdormǫn.	[5] = wǣron.	[9] = twǣm.
[3] = brōþor.	[6] = ealda.	[10] = werode.
	[7] = geonga.	

II. A PRAYER OF KING ALFRED.

[With this characteristic prayer, Alfred concludes his translation of
Boëthius's *Consolation of Philosophy.* Unfortunately, the only extant
MS. (Bodleian 180) is Late West Saxon. I follow, therefore, Prof. A. S.
Cook's normalization on an Early West Saxon basis. See Cook's *First
Book in Old English,* p. 163.]

12. **būtan þām þe,** etc., *besides which, Alfred . . . made raids
against them* (**him**), *which were not counted.* See § **70**, Note.

1 Dryhten, ælmihtiga God, Wyrhta and Wealdend ealra
2 gesceafta, ic bidde ðē for ðīnre miclan mildheortnesse,
3 and for ðǣre hālgan rōde tācne, and for Sanctæ Marian
4 mægðhāde, and for Sancti Michaeles gehīersumnesse, and
5 for ealra ðīnra hālgena lufan and hiera earnungum, ðæt
6 ðū mē gewissie bet ðonne ic āworhte tō ðē; and gewissa
7 mē tō ðīnum willan, and tō mīnre sāwle ðearfe, bet ðonne
8 ic self cunne; and gestaðela mīn mōd tō ðīnum willan and
9 tō mīnre sāwle ðearfe; and gestranga mē wið ðæs dēofles
10 costnungum; and āfierr fram mē ðā fūlan gālnesse and
11 ælce unrihtwīsnesse; and gescield mē wið mīnum wiðer-
12 winnum, gesewenlīcum and ungesewenlīcum; and tǣc mē
13 ðīnne willan tō wyrceanne; ðæt ic mæge ðē inweardlīce
14 lufian tōforan eallum ðingum, mid clǣnum geðance and
15 mid clǣnum līchaman.   For ðon ðe ðū eart mīn Scieppend,
16 and mīn Ālīesend, mīn Fultum, mīn Frōfor, mīn Trēow-
17 nes, and mīn Tōhopa.   Sīe ðē lof and wuldor nū and
18 ā ā ā, tō worulde būtan ǣghwilcum ende.   Amen.

III. THE VOYAGES OF OHTHERE AND
WULFSTAN.

[Lauderdale and Cottonian MSS. These voyages are an original inser-
tion by Alfred into his translation of Orosius's *Compendious History of
the World.*

"They consist," says Ten Brink, "of a complete description of all the
countries in which the Teutonic tongue prevailed at Alfred's time, and a
full narrative of the travels of two voyagers, which the king wrote down
from their own lips. One of these, a Norwegian named Ohthere, had quite

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3–4. **Marian . . . Michaeles.** O.E. is inconsistent in the treat-
ment of foreign names. They are sometimes naturalized, and some-
times retain in part their original inflections. **Marian,** an original
accusative, is here used as a genitive; while **Michaeles** has the O.E.
genitive ending.

17. **Sīe ðē lof.** See § 105, 1.

circumnavigated the coast of Scandinavia in his travels, and had even penetrated to the White Sea; the other, named Wulfstan, had sailed from Schleswig to Frische Haff. The geographical and ethnographical details of both accounts are exceedingly interesting, and their style is attractive, clear, and concrete."

Ohthere made two voyages. Sailing first northward along the western coast of Norway, he rounded the North Cape, passed into the White Sea, and entered the Dwina River (**ān micel ēa**). On his second voyage he sailed southward along the western coast of Norway, entered the Skager Rack (**wīdsǣ**), passed through the Cattegat, and anchored at the Danish port of Haddeby (**æt Hæþum**), modern Schleswig.

Wulfstan sailed only in the Baltic Sea. His voyage of seven days from Schleswig brought him to Drausen (**Trūsō**) on the shore of the Drausensea.]

Ohthere's First Voyage.

1 Ōhthęre sǣde his hlāforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt hē
2 ealra Norðmǫnna norþmest būde. Hē cwæð þæt hē būde
3 on þǣm lande norþweardum wiþ þā Westsǣ. Hē sǣde
4 þēah þæt þæt land sīe swīþe lang norþ þǫnan; ac hit is
5 eal wēste, būton on fēawum stōwum styccemǣlum wīciað
6 Finnas, on huntoðe on wintra, ǫnd on sumera on fiscaþe
7 be þǣre sǣ. Hē sǣde þæt hē æt sumum cirre wolde
8 fandian hū lǫnge þæt land norþryhte lǣge, oþþe hwæðer
9 ǣnig mǫn be norðan þǣm wēstenne būde. Þā fōr hē
10 norþryhte be þǣm lande: lēt him ealne weg þæt wēste
11 land on ðæt stēorbord, ǫnd þā wīdsǣ on ðæt bæcbord þrīe
12 dagas. Þā wæs hē swā feor norþ swā þā hwælhuntan
13 firrest faraþ. Þā fōr hē þā gīet norþryhte swā feor swā
14 hē meahte on þǣm ōþrum þrīm dagum gesiglan. Þā bēag
15 þæt land þǣr ēastryhte, oþþe sēo sǣ in on ðæt lǫnd, hē
16 nysse hwæðer, būton hē wisse ðæt hē ðǣr bād westan-
17 windes ǫnd hwōn norþan, ǫnd siglde ðā ēast be lande
18 swā swā hē meahte on fēower dagum gesiglan. Þā
19 sceolde hē ðǣr bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, for ðǣm þæt
20 land bēag þǣr sūþryhte, oþþe sēo sǣ in on ðæt land, hē
21 nysse hwæþer. Þā siglde hē þǫnan sūðryhte be lande

1 swā swā hē mehte[1] on fīf dagum gesiglan. Ðā læg þǣr
2 ān micel ēa ūp in on þæt land. Þā cirdon hīe ūp in on
3 ðā ēa, for þǣm hīe ne dorston forþ bī þǣre ēa siglan for
4 unfriþe; for þǣm ðæt land wæs eall gebūn on ōþre healfe
5 þǣre ēas. Ne mētte hē ǣr nān gebūn land, siþþan hē
6 from his āgnum hām fōr; ac him wæs ealne weg wēste
7 land on þæt stēorbord, būtan fiscerum ond fugelerum ond
8 huntum, ond þæt wǣron eall Finnas; ond him wæs ā
9 wīdsǣ on ðæt bæcbord. Þā Beormas hæfdon swīþe wel
10 gebūd hira land: ac hīe ne dorston þǣr on cuman. Ac
11 þāra Terfinna land wæs eal wēste, būton ðǣr huntan
12 gewīcodon, oþþe fisceras, oþþe fugeleras.

Fela spella him sǣdon þā Beormas ǣgþer ge of hiera
14 āgnum lande ge of þǣm landum þe ymb hīe ūtan wǣron;
15 ac hē nyste hwæt þæs sōþes wæs, for þǣm hē hit self ne
16 geseah. Þā Finnas, him þūhte, ond þā Beormas sprǣcon
17 nēah ān geþēode. Swīþost hē fōr ðider, tō ēacan þæs
18 landes scēawunge, for þǣm horshwælum, for ðǣm hīe
19 habbað swīþe æþele bān on hiora[2] tōþum—þā tēð hīe brōh-
20 ton sume þǣm cyninge—ond hiora hȳd bið swīðe gōd tō
21 sciprāpum. Sē hwæl bið micle lǣssa þonne ōðre hwalas:
22 ne bið hē lengra ðonne syfan[3] elna lang; ac on his āgnum
23 lande is sē betsta hwælhuntað: þā bēoð eahta and fēo-
24 wertiges elna lange, and þā mǣstan fīftiges elna lange;
25 þāra hē sǣde þæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig on twām
26 dagum.

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6. **from his āgnum hām.** An adverbial dative singular with-
out an inflectional ending is found with **hām, dæg, morgen,** and
ǣfen.

8. **ond þæt wǣron.** See § 40, Note 3.

15. **hwæt þæs sōþes wæs.** Sweet errs in explaining **sōþes** as
attracted into the genitive by **þæs.** It is not a predicate adjective,
but a partitive genitive after **hwæt.**

25. **syxa sum.** See § 91, Note 2.

1 Hē wæs swȳðe spēdig man on þǣm ǣhtum þe heora[2]
2 spēda on bēoð, þæt is, on wildrum. Hē hæfde þā gȳt, ðā
3 hē þone cyningc[5] sōhte, tamra dēora unbebohtra syx hund.
4 Þā dēor hī hātað 'hrānas'; þāra wǣron syx stælhrānas;
5 ðā bēoð swȳðe dȳre mid Finnum, for ðǣm hȳ fōð þā
6 wildan hrānas mid. Hē wæs mid þǣm fyrstum mannum
7 on þǣm lande: næfde hē þeah mā ðonne twēntig hrȳðera,
8 and twēntig scēapa, and twēntig swȳna; and þæt lȳtle
9 þæt hē erede, hē erede mid horsan.[4] Ac hyra ār is mǣst
10 on þǣm gafole þe ðā Finnas him gyldað. Þæt gafol bið
11 on dēora fellum, and on fugela feðerum, and hwales bāne,
12 and on þǣm sciprāpum þe bēoð of hwæles hȳde geworht
13 and of sēoles. Æghwilc gylt be hys gebyrdum. Sē byrd-
14 esta sceall gyldan fīftȳne mearðes fell, and fīf hrānes,
15 and ān beren fel, and tȳn ambra feðra, and berenne kyr-
16 tel oððe yterenne, and twēgen sciprāpas; ægþer sȳ syxtig
17 elna lang, ōþer sȳ of hwæles hȳde geworht, ōþer of sīoles.[6]
18 Hē sǣde ðæt Norðmanna land wǣre swȳþe lang and
19 swȳðe smæl. Eal þæt his man āðer oððe ettan oððe erian
20 mæg, þæt līð wið ðā sǣ; and þæt is þeah on sumum
21 stōwum swȳðe clūdig; and licgað wilde mōras wið ēastan
22 and wið ūpp on emnlange þǣm bȳnum lande. On þǣm
23 mōrum eardiað Finnas. And þæt bȳne land is ēaste-
24 weard brādost, and symle swā norðor swā smælre. Ēaste-
25 werd[7] hit mæg bīon[8] syxtig mīla brād, oþþe hwēne brǣdre;
26 and middeweard þrītig oððe brādre; and norðeweard hē
27 cwæð, þær hit smalost wǣre, þæt hit mihte bēon þrēora
28 mīla brād tō þǣm mōre; and sē mōr syðþan,[9] on sumum

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2. **on bēoð.** See § **94**, (5).

19. **Eal þæt his man.** Pronominal genitives are not always pos-
sessive in O.E. ; **his** is here the partitive genitive of **hit**, the succeeding
relative pronoun being omitted : *All that (portion) of it that may,
either-of-the-two, either be grazed or plowed,* etc. (§.**70**, Note).

1 stōwum, swā brād swā man mæg on twām wucum ofer-
2 fēran; and on sumum stōwum swā brād swā man mæg
3 on syx dagum oferfēran.

4   Đonne is tōemnes þǣm lande sūðeweardum, on ōðre
5 healfe þæs mōres, Swēoland, oþ þæt land norðeweard;
6 and tōemnes þǣm lande norðeweardum, Cwēna land.   Þā
7 Cwēnas hęrgiað hwīlum on ðā Norðmęn ofer ðone mōr,
8 hwīlum þā Norðmęn on hȳ.   And þǣr sint swīðe micle
9 męras fersce geond þā mōras; and berað þā Cwēnas hyra
10 scypu ofer land on ðā męras, and þanon hęrgiað on ðā
11 Norðmęn;   hȳ habbað swȳðe lȳtle scypa and swȳðe
12 leohte.

[1] = meahte, mihte.	[4] = horsum.	[7] = -weard.
[2] = hiera.	[5] = cyning.	[8] = bēon.
[3] = seofon.	[6] = sēoles.	[9] = siððan.

Ohthere's Second Voyage.

13   Ōhthęre sǣde þæt sīo[1] scīr hātte Hālgoland, þe hē on
14 būde.   Hē cwæð þæt nān man ne būde be norðan him.
15 Þonne is ān port on sūðeweardum þǣm lande, þone man
16 hǣt Sciringeshēal.   Þyder hē cwæð þæt man ne mihte
17 geseglian on ānum mōnðe, gyf man on niht wīcode, and
18 ǣlce dæge hæfde ambyrne wind; and ealle ðā hwīle hē
19 sceal seglian be lande.   And on þæt stēorbord him bið
20 ǣrest Īraland, and þonne ðā īgland þe synd betux Īra-
21 lande and þissum lande.   Þonne is þis land, oð hē cymð
22 tō Scirincgeshēale, and ealne weg on þæt bæcbord Norð-

11-12. **scypa . . . leohte.** These words exhibit inflections more
frequent in Late than in Early West Saxon. The normal forms would
be **scypu, leoht**; but in Late West Saxon the -u of short-stemmed
neuters is generally replaced by -a; and the nominative accusative
plural neuter of adjectives takes, by analogy, the masculine endings:
hwate, gōde, hālge, instead of **hwatu, gōd, hālgu.**

1 weg. Wið sūðan þone Sciringesheal fylð swȳðe mycel
2 sǣ ūp in on ðæt land; sēo is brādre þonne ǣnig man ofer
3 sēon mǣge. And is Gotland on ōðre healfe ongēan, and
4 siððan Sillende. Sēo sǣ līð mænig² hund mīla ūp in on
5 þæt land.

6 And of Sciringesheale hē ċwæð ðæt hē seglode on fīf
7 dagan³ tō þǣm porte þe mon hǣt æt Hǣþum; sē stent
8 betuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and hȳrð in
9 on Dene. Ðā hē þiderweard seglode fram Sciringes-
10 heale, þā wæs him on þæt bæcbord Denamearc and on
11 þæt stēorbord wīdsǣ þrȳ dagas; and þā, twēgen dagas ǣr
12 hē tō Hǣþum cōme, him wæs on þæt stēorbord Gotland,
13 and Sillende, and īglanda fela. On þǣm landum eardo-
14 don Engle, ǣr hī hider on land cōman.⁴ And hym wæs
15 ðā twēgen dagas on ðæt bæcbord þā īgland þe in on
16 Denemearce hȳrað.

| ¹ = sēo. | ² = monig. | ³ = dagum. | ⁴ = cōmen. |

Wulfstan's Voyage.

17 Wulfstān sǣde þæt hē gefōre of Hǣðum, þæt hē wǣre
18 on Trūsō on syfan dagum and nihtum, þæt þæt scip wæs
19 ealne weg yrnende under segle. Weonoðland him wæs

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7. **æt Hǣþum.** "This pleonastic use of *æt* with names of
places occurs elsewhere in the older writings, as in the Chronicle
(552), 'in þǣre stōwe þe is genemned æt Searobyrg,' where the *æt*
has been erased by some later hand, showing that the idiom had
become obsolete. *Cp.* the German 'Gasthaus zur Krone,' Stamboul =
*es tām pólin*." (Sweet.) See, also, *Atterbury*, § 28, Note 3.

14-15. **wæs . . . þā īgland.** The singular predicate is due again
to inversion (p. 100, note on **gefeaht**). The construction is compara-
tively rare in O.E., but frequent in Shakespeare and in the popular
speech of to-day. Cf. *There is, Here is, There has been*, etc., with
a (single) plural subject following.

1 on stēorbord, and on bæcbord him wæs Langaland, and
2 Lǣland, and Falster, and Scōnēg; and þās land eall
3 hȳraþ tō Denemearcan.   And þonne Burgenda land wæs
4 ūs on bæcbord, and þā habbaþ him sylfe[1] cyning.   Þonne
5 æfter Burgenda lande wǣron ūs þās land, þā synd hātene
6 ǣrest Blēcinga-ēg, and Mēore, and Ēowland, and Gotland
7 on bæcbord; and þās land hȳraþ tō Swēom.   And Weo-
8 nodland wæs ūs ealne weg on stēorbord oþ Wīslemūþan.
9 Sēo Wīsle is swȳþe mycel ēa, and hīo[2] tōlīþ Wītland and
10 Weonodland; and þæt Wītland belimpeþ tō Estum; and
11 sēo Wīsle līþ ūt of Weonodlande, and līþ in Estmere;
12 and sē Estmere is hūru fīftēne[3] mīla brād.   Þonne cymeþ
13 Ilfing ēastan in Estmere of þǣm mere, þe Trūsō standeþ
14 in stæþe; and cumaþ ūt samod in Estmere, Ilfing ēastan
15 of Estlande, and Wīsle sūþan of Winodlande.   And
16 þonne benimþ Wīsle Ilfing hire naman, and ligeþ of þǣm
17 mere west and norþ on sǣ; for þȳ hit man hǣt Wīsle-
18 mūþa.
19   Þæt Estland is swȳþe mycel, and þǣr biþ swȳþe manig
20 burh, and on ǣlcere byrig biþ cyning.   And þǣr biþ
21 swȳþe mycel hunig, and fiscnaþ; and sē cyning and þā
22 rīcostan men drincaþ mȳran meolc, and þā unspēdigan
23 and þā þēowan drincaþ medo.[4]   Þǣr biþ swȳþe mycel
24 gewinn betwēonan him.   And ne biþ þǣr nǣnig ealo[5]
25 gebrowen mid Estum, ac þǣr biþ medo genōh.   And þǣr
26 is mid Estum þēaw, þonne þǣr biþ man dēad, þæt hē līþ
27 inne unforbærned mid his māgum and frēondum mōnaþ,
28 ge hwīlum twēgen; and þā cyningas, and þā ōþre hēah-
29 þungene men, swā micle lencg[6] swā hī māran spēda
30 habbaþ, hwīlum healf gēar þæt hī bēoþ unforbærned, and

1-4. **him ... ūs.**   Note the characteristic change of person, the
transition from *indirect* to *direct discourse.*

1 licgað
 bufan eorðan on hyra hūsum. And ealle þā hwīle
2 þe þæt līc bið inne, þǣr sceal bēon gedrync and plega,
3 oð ðone dæg þe hī hine forbærnað. Þonne þȳ ylcan dæge
4 þe hī hine tō þǣm āde beran wyllað, þonne tōdǣlað hī
5 his feoh, þæt þǣr tō lāfe bið æfter þǣm gedrynce and þǣm
6 plegan, on fīf oððe syx, hwȳlum on mā, swā swā þæs fēos
7 andēfn bið. Ālecgað hit ðonne forhwæga on ānre mīle
8 þone mǣstan dǣl fram þǣm tūne, þonne ōðerne, ðonne
9 þone þriddan, oþ þe hyt eall ālēd bið on þǣre ānre mīle;
10 and sceall bēon sē lǣsta dǣl nȳhst þǣm tūne ðe sē dēada
11 man on līð. Ðonné sceolon⁷ bēon gesamnode ealle ðā
12 menn ðe swyftoste hors habbað on þǣm lande, forhwæga
13 on fīf mīlum oððe on syx mīlum fram þǣm fēo. Þonne
14 ærnað hȳ ealle tōweard þǣm fēo: ðonne cymeð sē man
15 sē þæt swiftoste hors hafað tō þǣm ǣrestan dǣle and tō
16 þǣm mǣstan, and swā ǣlc æfter ōðrum, oþ hit bið eall
17 genumen; and sē nimð þone lǣstan dǣl sē nȳhst þǣm
18 tūne þæt feoh geærneð. And þonne rīdeð ǣlc hys weges
19 mid ðǣm fēo, and hyt mōtan⁸ habban eall; and for ðȳ
20 þǣr bēoð þā swiftan hors ungefōge dȳre. And þonne his
21 gestrēon bēoð þus eall āspended, þonne byrð man hine ūt,
22 and forbærneð mid his wǣpnum and hrægle; and swīðost

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2. **sceal.** See § **137**, Note 2 (2).

7. **Ālecgað hit.** Bosworth illustrates thus:
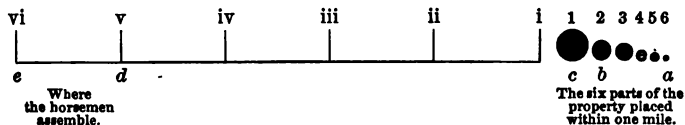
"The horsemen assemble five or six miles from the property, at *d*
or *e*, and run towards *c* ; the man who has the swiftest horse, coming
first to 1 or *c*, takes the first and largest part. The man who has the
horse coming second takes part 2 or *b*, and so, in succession, till the
least part, 6 or *a*, is taken."

1 ealle hys spēda hȳ forspęndað mid þǣm langan legere
2 þæs dēadan mannes inne, and þæs þe hȳ be þǣm wegum
3 ālęcgað, þe ðā fręmdan tō ærnað, and nimað.   And þæt
4 is mid Estum þēaw þæt þǣr sceal ælces geðēodes man
5 bēon forbærned; and gyf þǣr⁹ man ān bān findeð unfor-
6 bærned, hī hit sceolan⁷ miclum gebētan.   And þǣr is mid
7 Estum ān mǣgð þæt hī magon cyle gewyrcan; and þȳ
8 þǣr licgað þā dēadan męn swā lange, and ne fūliað, þæt
9 hȳ wyrcað þone cyle him on.   And þēah man āsętte
10 twēgen fætels full ealað oððe wæteres, hȳ gedōð þæt
11 ǣgþer bið oferfroren, sam hit sȳ sumor sam winter.

¹ = selfe.	⁴ = medu.	⁷ = sculon.
² = hēo.	⁵ = ealu.	⁸ = mōton.
³ = fīftīene.	⁶ = lęng.	⁹ = ðǣr.

5–6. **man . . . hī.** Here the plural **hī** refers to the singular **man.**
Cf. p. 109, ll. 18–19, **ǣlc . . . mōtan.** In *Exodus* xxxii, 24, we
find "*Whosoever* hath any gold, let *them* break it off"; and Addison
writes, "I do not mean that I think *anyone* to blame for taking due
care of *their* health." The construction, though outlawed now, has
been common in all periods of our language. Paul very sanely remarks
(*Principien der Sprachgeschichte,* § 451) that "When a word is used
as an indefinite [one, man, somebody, etc.] it is, strictly speaking,
incapable of any distinction of number. Since, however, in respect
of the external form, a particular number has to be chosen, it is a
matter of indifference which this is. . . .   Hence a change of numbers
is common in the different languages."

I. GLOSSARY.

OLD ENGLISH — MODERN ENGLISH.

[The order of words is strictly alphabetical, except that ð follows t. The combination æ follows ad.

Gender is indicated by the abbreviations, m. (= masculine), f. (= feminine), n. (= neuter), instead of the gender forms of the definite article.]

A.

ā, *ever, always, aye.*

ābrecan (§ 120, Note 2), *to break down, destroy.*

ac, *but.*

ād, m., *funeral pile.*

adesa, m., *hatchet, adze.*

æfter (§ 94, (1)), *after;* æfter ðǣm, *after that, thereafter;* æfter ðǣm ðe, *after* (conjunction).

ǣghwā (§ 77, Note), *each, every.*

ǣghwilc (§ 77, Note), *each, any.*

ǣgðer (ǣghwæðer, āðer) (§ 77, Note), *each, either;* ǣgþer ... ōþer ... ōþer, *either ... or;* ǣgþer ge ... ge (§ 95, (2)), *both ... and.*

ǣht, f., *property, possession.*

ǣlc (§ 77), *each, every.*

ælmihtig, *almighty.*

ǣmetta, m., *leisure.*

ǣnig (§ 77), *any.*

ǣr, *ere, before;* ǣr ðǣm ðe, *before* (conjunction).

ǣresta (§ 96, (4)), *first.*

ǣrnan (§ 127), *to ride, gallop* [iernan].

Æscesdūn, f., *Ashdown* (in Berkshire).

æt (§ 94, (1)), *at.*

æðele, *noble, excellent.*

æðeling, m., *a noble, prince.*

Æðelwulfing, m., *son of Ethelwulf.*

Æðered, m., *Ethelred.*

āfierran (§ 127), *to remove* [feor].

āgan (§ 136), *to own, possess, gain.*

āgen, *own* [āgan]; dative singular = āgnum.

āhton, see āgan.

ālecgan (§ 125, Note), *to lay down* [licgan].

ālēd, see ālecgan.

Āliesend, m., *Redeemer* [āliesan = *to release, ransom*].

ambor, m., *measure;* genitive plural = ambra (§ 27, (4)).

ambyre, *favorable.*

ān (§ 89), *one, an, a.*

111

andēfn, f., *proportion, amount.*

Angel, n., *Anglen* (in Denmark); dative singular = **Angle** (§ 27, (4)).

ānlīpig, *single, individual.*

ār, f., *honor, property.*

ārīsan (§ 102), *to arise.*

āsęttan (§ 127), *to set, place.*

āspęndan (§ 127), *to spend, expend.*

āð, m., *oath.*

āðer, see **ǣgðer**.

aweg, *away.*

āwyrcan (§ 128), *to work, do, perform.*

B.

Bāchsęcg, m., *Bagsac.*

bæcbord, n., *larboard, left side of a ship.*

bān, n., *bone.*

Basengas, m., plural, *Basing* (in Hantshire).

be (bī) (§ 94, (1)), *by, about, near, along, according to;* be norðan þǣm wēstenne (§ 94, (4)), *north of the waste (desert).*

bēag, see **būgan**.

bearn, n., *child.*

bēgen (declined like **twēgen**, § 89), *both.*

beginnan (§ 110), *to begin.*

belimpan (§ 110), *to belong.*

beniman (§ 114), *to take, derive.*

bēon (§ 134), *to be.*

Beormas, m., plural, *Permians.*

beran (§ 114), *to bear.*

beren, *of a bear.*

bęt, see **wel** (§ 97, (2)).

bętsta, see **gōd** (§ 96, (3)).

betuh, (§ 94, (1)), *between.*

betwēonan, (§ 94, (1)), *between.*

bī, see **be**.

bīdan (§ 102), *to expect, await* (with genitive).

biddan (§ 115, Note 2), *to pray, request* (§ 65, Note 3).

bindan (§ 110), *to bind.*

bisceop, m., *bishop* [episcopus].

Blēcinga-ēg, f., *Blekingen.*

blīðe, *blithe, happy.*

bōc (§ 68, (1), Note 1), f., *book.*

bōcere, m., *scribe.*

bǫna (bana), m., *murderer.*

brād, *broad.*

brǣdra, see **brād** (§ 96, (1)).

bringan (§ 128), *to bring.*

brōhton, see **bringan**.

brōðor (brōður) (§ 68, (2)), *brother.*

brūcan (§ 109, Note 1), *to enjoy* (§ 62, Note 1).

brȳcð, see **brūcan**.

brycg, f., *bridge.*

būan (§ 126, Note 2), *to dwell, cultivate.*

būde, see **būan**.

bufan, *above* (with dative and accusative).

būgan (§ 109, Note 1), *to bend, turn.*

burg (§ 68, (1), Note), f., *city, borough;* dative singular = byrig.

Burgenda, m., genitive plural, *of the Burgundians;* **Burgenda land**, *Bornholm.*

burh, see **burg**.

būtan (būton) (§ 94, (1); § 95, (1)), *except, except for, except that, unless, without.*

būtū, *both* (= *both-two*. The word is composed of the combined neuters of **bēgen** and **twēgen**,

but is masculine and feminine as well as neuter).

bȳn (§ **126**, Note 2), *cultivated.*

byrde, *of high rank, aristocratic.*

byrig, see **burg.**

byrð, see **beran.**

C.

cēosan (§ **109**), *to choose.*

cild, n., *child.*

cirdon, see **cirran.**

cirice, f., *church.*

cirr (cierr), m., *time, occasion.*

cirran (cierran) (§ **127**), *to turn, go.*

clǣne, *clean, pure.*

clūdig, *rocky.*

cnapa, m., *boy.*

cniht, m., *warrior, knight.*

costnung, f., *temptation.*

Crīst, m., *Christ.*

cuma, m., *stranger.*

cuman (§ **114**), *to come.*

cunnan (§ **137**), *to know, can.*

cunne, see **cunnan.**

cwalu, f., *death, murder.*

cwelan (§ **114**), *to die.*

cwēn, f., *queen.*

Cwēnas, m., plural, *a Finnish tribe.*

cweðan (§ **115**), *to say.*

cwōm, see **cuman.**

cyle (ciele), m., *cold* [chill]; cyle gewyrcan, *to produce cold, to freeze.*

cynerīce, n., *kingdom.*

cyning, m., *king.*

D.

dǣd, f., *deed.*

dæg, m., *day.*

dæl, n., *dale.*

dǣl, m., *part, division.*

dēad, *dead.*

Denamearc, see **Denemearc.**

Dene (§ **47**), m., plural, *Danes.*

Denemearc (Denemearce), f., *Denmark;* dative singular = Denemearce (strong), Denemearcan (weak).

Denisc, *Danish;* ða Deniscan, *the Danes.*

dēofol, m., n., *devil;* genitive singular = dēofles (§ **27**, (4)).

dēor, n., *wild animal.*

dōn (§ **135**), *to do, cause.*

dorston, see **durran.**

Dryhten, m., *lord, the Lord.*

durran (§ **137**), *to dare.*

duru, f., *door.*

dȳre (dīere), *dear, costly.*

E.

ēa, f., *river;* genitive singular = ēas; dative and accusative singular = ēa.

ēac, *also.*

ēaca, m., *addition* [ēac]; tō ēacan, *in addition to* (§ **94**, (4)).

ēage, n., *eye.*

eahta, *eight.*

ealað, see **ealu.**

eald (§ **96**, (2)), *old.*

ealdormon, m., *alderman, chief magistrate.*

eall (eal), *all;* ealne weg, *all the way* (§ **98**, (1)).

ealu (§ **68**), n., *ale;* genitive singular = ealað.

eardian (§ **130**), *to dwell.*

ēare, n., *ear.*

I

earm, *poor.*

earnung, f., *merit* [earning].

ĕast, *east.*

ĕastan (§ 93, (5)), *from the east.*

ĕasteweard, *eastward.*

ĕastrihte (§ 93, (6)), *eastward.*

Ēastron, plural, *Easter.*

ĕastryhte, see ĕastrihte.

eln, f., *ell.*

emnlọng (emnlang), *equally long;* on emnlange, *along* (§ 94, (4)).

ẹnde, m., *end.*

ẹngel, m., *angel.*

Englafeld (§ 51), m., *Englefield* (in Berkshire).

Engle (§ 47), m., plural, *Angles.*

ĕode, see gān.

eorl, m., *earl, chieftain.*

eorðe, f., *earth.*

ĕow, see ðū.

Ēowland, n., *Öland* (an island in the Baltic Sea).

ẹrian (§ 125), *to plow.*

Estland, n., *land of the Estas* (on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea).

Estmẹre, m., *Frische Haff.*

Estum, m., dative plural, *the Estas.*

etan (§ 115), *to eat.*

ẹttan (§ 127), *to graze* [etan].

F.

fæder (§ 68, (2)), m., *father.*

fæt, n., *vessel.*

fǽtels, m., *vessel;* accusative plural = fǽtels.

Falster, *Falster* (island in the Baltic Sea).

fandian (§ 130), *to try, investigate* [findan].

faran (§ 116), *to go.*

feallan (§ 117), *to fall, flow.*

fĕawe, *few.*

fela (indeclinable), *many, much* (with genitive).

feld (§ 51), m., *field.*

fell (fel), n., *fell, skin, hide.*

fĕng, see fōn.

feoh, n., *cattle, property* [fee]; genitive and dative singular = fĕos, fĕo.

feohtan (§ 110), *to fight.*

fĕond (§ 68, (3)), *enemy, fiend.*

feor (§ 96, (4)), *far.*

fĕowertig, *forty;* genitive = fĕowertiges (§ 91, Note 1).

fersc, *fresh.*

feðer, f., *feather.*

fierd, f., *English army.*

fīf, *five.*

fiftīene, *fifteen.*

fiftig, *fifty;* genitive = **fiftiges** (§ 91, Note 1).

findan (§ 110), *to find.*

Finnas, m., plural, *Fins.*

firrest (fierrest), see feor.

fiscað (fiscnað), m., *fishing.*

fiscere, m., *fisherman.*

fiscnað, see fiscað.

folc, n., *folk, people.*

folcgefeoht, n., *battle, general engagement.*

fōn (§ 118), *to seize, capture, take;* tō rīce fōn, *to come to* (ascend) *the throne.*

for (§ 94, (1)), *for, on account of;* for ðǽm (ðe), for ðon (ðe), *because;* for ðy̆, *therefore.*

fōr, see faran.

forbærnan (§ 127), *to burn.*

forhwæga, *about, at least.*

forspendan (§ 127), *to squander.*

forð, *forth, forward.*

Fræna, m., *Frene.*

fremde, *strange, foreign;* ðā fremdan, *the strangers.*

frēodōm, m., *freedom.*

frið, m., n., *peace, security.*

frōfor, f., *consolation.*

from (fram) (§ 94, (1)), *from, by.*

fugela, see fugol.

fugelere, m., *fowler.*

fugol (fugel), m., *bird.*

fūl, *foul.*

fūlian (§ 130), *to grow foul, decompose.*

full, *full* (with genitive).

fultum, m., *help.*

fylð, see feallan.

fyrst, *chief, first.*

G.

gafol, n., *tax, tribute.*

gālnes, f., *lust, impurity.*

gān (§ 134), *to go.*

gār, m., *spear.*

ge, *and;* see ægðer.

geærnan (§ 127), *to gain by running* [iernan].

gēar, n., *year.*

gebētan (§ 126), *to make amends for* [bōt = *remedy*].

gebrēowan (§ 109), *to brew.*

gebrowen, see gebrēowan.

gebūd, see būan.

gebūn, see būan.

gebyrd, n., *rank, social distinction.*

gecnāwan (§ 117), *to understand.*

gedōn (§ 134), *to do, cause.*

gedrync, n., *drinking.*

gefaran (§ 116), *to go, die.*

gefeaht, see gefeohtan.

gefeoht, n., *fight, battle.*

gefeohtan (§ 110), *to fight.*

geflīeman (§ 126), *to put to flight.*

gefohten, see gefeohtan.

gefōr, see gefaran.

gefuhton, see gefeohtan.

gefylce, n., *troop, division;* dative plural = gefylcum, gefylcium.

gehīersumnes, f., *obedience.*

gehwæðer (§ 77, Note), *either, both.*

gelǣdan (§ 126), *to lead.*

gemētan (§ 126), *to meet.*

genōh, *enough.*

genumen, see niman.

geoc, n., *yoke.*

geond (§ 94, (2)), *throughout.*

geong (§ 96, (2)), *young.*

gerecednes, f., *narration.*

gesamnode, see gesomnian.

gesceaft, f., *creature, creation.*

gesceap, n., *creation.*

gescieldan (§ 127), *to shield, defend.*

geseglian (§ 130), *to sail.*

gesēon (§ 118), *to see.*

geset, n., *habitation, seat.*

gesewenlīc, *visible* [past participle of sēon + līc.]

gesiglan (§ 127), *to sail.*

geslægen, see slēan (§ 118).

gesomnian (§ 130), *to assemble.*

gestaðelian (§ 130), *to establish, restore.*

gestrangian (§ 130), *to strengthen.*

gestrēon, n., *property.*

geswīcan (§ 102), *to cease, cease from* (with genitive).

getruma, m., *troop, division.*

geðanc, m., n., *thought.*

geðēode, n., *language, tribe.*

gewald (geweald), n., *control, possession, power.*

gewinn, n., *strife.*

gewissian (§ 130), *to guide, direct.*

gewyrc(e)an (§ 128), *to work, create, make, produce.*

giefu, f., *gift.*

gīet (gȳt), *yet, still.*

gif, *if.*

glæd, *glad.*

God, m., *God.*

gōd, *good.*

Gotland, n., *Jutland* (in *Ohthere's Second Voyage*), *Gothland* (in *Wulfstan's Voyage*).

grōwan (§ 117, (2)), *to grow.*

guma, m., *man.*

gyf, see gif.

gyldan (gieldan) (§ 110), *to pay;* 3d singular indicative = gylt.

gȳt, see gīet.

H.

habban (§ 133), *to have.*

hǣt, see hātan.

hǣðen, *heathen.*

Hǣðum (æt Hǣðum), *Haddeby* (= *Schleswig*).

hāl, *hale, whole.*

Halfdene, m., *Halfdene.*

hālga, m., *saint.*

Hālgoland, n., *Halgoland* (in ancient Norway).

hālig, *holy.*

hālignes, f., *holiness.*

hām, m., *home;* dative singular = hāme, hām (p. 104, Note).

hand, see hǫnd.

hātan (§ 117, Note 2), *to call, name, command.*

hātte, see hātan.

hē, hēo, hit (§ 53), *he, she, it.*

hēafod, n., *head.*

hēahðungen, *highly prosperous, aristocratic* [hēah + past participle of ðēon (§ 118)].

healdan (§ 117), *to hold.*

healf (adjective), *half.*

healf, f., *half, side, shore.*

heall, f., *hall.*

heard, *hard.*

hēawan (§ 117), *to hew, cut.*

helan (§ 114), *to conceal.*

helpan (§ 110), *to help* (with dative).

heofon, m., *heaven.*

heora (hiera), see hē.

heorte, f., *heart.*

hēr, *here, in this year.*

here, m., *Danish army.*

hergian (§ 130), *to raid, harry, ravage* [here].

hergung, f., *harrying, plundering.*

hider, *hither.*

hiera, see hē.

hīeran (hȳran) (§ 126), *to hear, belong.*

hierde, m., *shepherd.*

hira, see hē.

hlāford, m., *lord, master.*

hof, n., *court, abode.*

hǫnd (hand), f., *hand;* on gehwæðre hǫnd, *on both sides.*

hors, n., *horse.*

horshwæl, m., *walrus.*

hrægel, n., *garment;* dative singular = hrægle.

hrān, m., *reindeer.*

hrȳðer, n., *cattle.*

hū, *how.*

hund, *hundred.*

hunig, n., *honey.*

hunta, m., *hunter.*

huntoð (huntað), m., *hunting.*

hūru, *about.*

hūs, n., *house.*

hwā, hwæt (§ 74), *who ? what ?*

hwæl, m., *whale.*

hwælhunta, m., *whale-fisher.*

hwælhuntað, m., *whale-fishing.*

hwǣr, *where ?*

hwæðer, *whether, which of the two ?*

hwēne, see hwōn.

hwīl, f., *while, time;* ealle ðā hwīle ðe, *all the while that;* hwīlum (instrumental plural), *sometimes.*

hwōn, n., *a trifle;* hwēne (instrumental singular), *somewhat, a little.*

hȳ (hīe), see hē.

hȳd, f., *hide, skin.*

hyra (hiera), see hē.

hȳran, see hīeran.

hys (his), see hē.

hyt (hit), see hē.

I.

ic (§ 72), *I.*

ieldra, see eald.

iernan (yrnan) (§ 112), *to run.*

īgland, see īglond.

īglond, n., *island.*

ilca (ylca), *the same.*

Ilfing, *the Elbing.*

in, *in, into* (with dative and accusative); in on (with accusative); *in on, to, toward.*

inne, *within, inside.*

inweardlīce, *inwardly, fervently.*

Īraland, n., *Ireland* (but in *Ohthere's Second Voyage, Iceland* is doubtless meant).

K.

kyrtel, m., *kirtle, coat.*

L.

lǣge, see licgan.

Lǣland, n., *Laaland* (in Denmark).

lǣssa, see lȳtel.

lǣsta, see lȳtel.

lǣtan (§ 117), *to let, leave.*

lāf, f., *remnant;* tō lāfe, *as a remnant, remaining.*

land, see lond.

lang, see long.

Langaland, n., *Langeland* (in Denmark).

leger, n., *lying in, illness* [licgan].

leng, see longe.

lengra, see long.

lēof, *dear.*

leoht, *light.*

lēt, see lǣtan.

līc, n., *body, corpse.*

licgan (§ 115, Note 2), *to lie, extend, flow;* .3d singular indicative = ligeð, līð.

līchama, m., *body.*

ligeð, see licgan.

lim, n., *limb.*

līð, see licgan.

lof, m., *praise, glory.*

lond (land), n., *land, country.*

long (lang) (§ 96, (2)), *long.*

longe (lange) (§ 97, (2)), *long;* longe on dæg, *late in the day.*

lufan, see **lufu**.

lufian (§ **131**), *to love*.

lufu, f., *love;* dative singular = lufan (weak form).

lŷtel (lītel) (§ **96**, (3)), *little, small.*

M.

mā, see **micle**.

mǣg, m., *kinsman;* dative plural = māgum (§ **27**, (2)).

mǣge, see **magan**.

mǣgð, f., *tribe.*

mægðhād, m., *maidenhood, virginity.*

mǣst, see **micel**.

magan (§ **137**), *to be able, may.*

māgum, see **mǣg**.

man, see **mǫn**.

māra, see **micel**.

meahte, see **magan**.

mearc, f., *boundary.*

mearh, m., *horse.*

mearð, m., *marten.*

medu, m., *mead.*

men, see **mǫn**.

meolc, f., *milk.*

Mēore, *Möre* (in Sweden).

mere, m., *lake, meer, sea.*

Meretūn, m., *Merton* (in Surrey).

micel (§ **96**, (3)), *great, large.*

micle (adverb), *much.*

miclum (§ **93**, (4)), *greatly.*

mid (§ **94**, (1)), *with, among, therewith.*

middangeard, m., *world.*

middeweard, *midward, toward the middle.*

Mierce, m., plural, *Mercians.*

mihte, see **magan**.

mīl, f., *mile.*

mildheortnes, f., *mercy.*

mīn (§ **76**), *my, mine.*

mōd, n., *mind, mood.*

mōdor, f., *mother.*

mǫn (mǫnn, man, mann) (§ **68**), *man, one, person, they* (§ **70**, Note).

mōna, m., *moon.*

mōnað (§ **68**), Note 1), *month;* dative singular = mōnðe.

mǫnig (manig, mænig), *many.*

mōnðe, see **mōnað**.

mōr, m., *moor.*

morgen, m., *morning.*

mōtan (§ **137**), *may, must.*

munuc, m., *monk.*

mūð, m., *mouth.*

mȳre, f., *mare.*

N.

nā, *not;* nā ne, *not* (emphatic), *not at all.*

nabban (p. 32, Note), *not to have.*

nǣdre, f., *serpent, adder.*

næfde, see **nabban**.

nǣnig (§ **77**), *no one, none.*

nǣre, see **bēon** (§ **40**, Note 2).

næs, see **bēon** (§ **40**), Note 2).

nama, see **nǫma**.

nāmon, see **niman**.

ne, *not.*

nē, *nor;* nē . . . nē, *neither . . . nor.*

nēah (§ **96**, (4)), *near.*

nēar (adverb), *nearly, almost.*

nīehst, see **nēah**.

nigontīene, *nineteen.*

niht (§ **68**, Note 1), *night.*

niman (§ **114**), *to take, gain.*

nis, see **bēon** (§ **40**, Note 2).

nīwe, *new.*

nǫma, m., *name.*

norð (§ 97, (1)), *north, in the north, northwards.*

norðan (§ 93), (5)), *from the north;* be norðan, see be.

norðeweard, *northward.*

Norðhymbre, m. plural, *Northumbrians.*

Norðmanna, see Norðmǫn.

Norðmęn, see Norðmǫn.

norðmest, see norð.

Norðmǫn (-man) (68, (1)), *Norwegian.*

norðor, see norð.

norðryhte, *northward.*

norðweard, *northward.*

Norðweg, *Norway.*

nū, *now.*

nȳhst (nīehst), see nēah.

nysse, see nytan.

nyste, see nytan.

nytan (nitan < ne witan, § 136), *not to know;* 3d singular preterit = nysse, nyste.

O.

of (§ 94, (1)), *of, from, concerning.*

ofer (§ 94, (2)), *over, across, after.*

ofer (adverb), *over, across.*

oferfēran (§ 126), *to go over, traverse.*

oferfrēosan (§ 109), *to freeze over.*

oferfroren, see oferfrēosan.

ofslægen, see ofslēan.

ofslēan (§ 118), *to slay.*

ofslōge, see ofslēan.

on (§ 94, (3)), *in, into, on, against, to, among, during;* on fīf oððe syx, *into five or six parts.*

ǫnd (and), *and.*

onfeohtan (§ 110), *to fight.*

ongēan (adverb), *just across, opposite.*

onginnan (§ 110), *to begin.*

onrīdan (§ 102), *to ride against, make a raid on,*

oð (§ 94, (2)), *until, as far as;* oð ðe, *until.*

ōðer, *other, second;* ōðer . . . ōðer, *the one . . . the other.*

oððe, *or;* oððe . . . oððe, *either . . . or.*

P.

plega, m., *play, festivity.*

port, m., *port* [portus].

R.

rād, f., *raid.*

Rēadingas, m., plural, *Reading* (in Berkshire).

rīce, *rich, powerful, aristocratic.*

rīce, n., *kingdom.*

rīcsian (§ 130), *to rule.*

rīdan (§ 102), *to ride.*

rīman (§ 126), *to count.*

rōd, f., *cross, rood;* rōde tācen, *the sign of the cross.*

Rōmware, m., plural, *Romans.*

ryhtnorðanwind, m., *direct north wind.*

S.

sǣ, f., *sea.*

sǣd, n., *seed.*

sǣde, see sęcgan.

sam . . . sam, *whether . . . or.*

samod, see sǫmod.

sanct, m., f., *saint;* genitive singular = sanctæ (fem.), sanctī (masc.) [sanctus].

sāwan (§ 117), *to sow.*

sāwol, f., *soul;* genitive singular = sāwle (§ 39, Note).

sceal, see sculan.

scēap, n., *sheep.*

scēawung, f., *seeing.*

sceolde, see sculan.

scēowyrhta, m., *shoe-maker.*

scęððan (§ 116), *to injure, scathe* (with dative).

scieppan (§ 116), *to create.*

Scieppend, m., *Creator.*

scīnan (§ 102), *to shine.*

scip (scyp), n., *ship.*

sciprāp, m., *ship-rope, cable.*

scīr, f., *shire, district.*

Sciringeshēal, m., *Sciringeskeal* (in Norway).

Scōnēg, f., *Skaane* (southern district of the Scandinavian peninsula).

sculan (§ 136; § 137, Note 2), *shall, have to, ought.*

scyp, see scip.

sē, sēo, ðæt (§ 28; § 28, Note 3), *the; that; he, she, it; who, which, that;* ðæs, *from then, afterwards;* ðæs ðe (p. 110, l. 2), *with what;* ðȳ . . . ðæt, (p. 110, ll. 7-8), *for this reason . . . because.*

Seaxe, m., plural, *Saxons, Saxony.*

sēcan (§ 128), *to seek, visit.*

sęcg, m., *man, warrior.*

sęcgan (§ 132), *to say, tell.*

segel, m., n., *sail;* dative singular = segle.

seglian (§ 130), *to sail.*

self (sylf), *self, himself* (declined as strong or weak adjective).

sęndan (§ 127), *to send.*

sēo, see sē.

seofon (syfan), *seven.*

seolh, m., *seal;* genitive singular = sēoles (§ 27, (3)).

sīe, see bēon.

siex, *six;* syxa (siexa) sum, see sum.

siextig, *sixty.*

sige, m., *victory.*

siglan (§ 127), *to sail.*

Sillende, *Zealand.*

sind, sint, sindon, see bēon.

singan (§ 110), *to sing.*

siððan, *after that, afterwards, after.*

slēan (§ 118), *to slay.*

smæl, *narrow.*

smalost, see smæl.

sōhte, see sēcan.

somod (samod), *together.*

sōð, *true.*

sōð, n., *truth.*

sōðlīce, *truly.*

spēd, f., *possessions, success, riches* [speed].

spēdig, *rich, prosperous.*

spell, n., *story, tale.*

spere, n., *spear.*

spor, n., *track.*

sprǣc, f., *speech, language.*

sprecan (§ 115), *to speak.*

stælhrān, m., *decoy-reindeer.*

stælwierðe, *serviceable.*

stæð, n., *shore.*

stān, m., *stone, rock.*

standan, see stondan.

stęde, m., *place.*

stelan (§ 114), *to steal.*

stęnt, see stondan.

stēorbord, n., *starboard, right side of a ship.*

stilnes, f., *stillness, quiet.*

stondan (§ 116), *to stand.*

stōw, f., *place.*

strang, see **strong.**

strǫng (§ 96, (2)), *strong.*

styccemǣlum, *here and there.*

sum (§ 91, Note 2), *some, certain, a certain one;* hē syxa sum, *he with five others.*

sumera, see **sumor.**

sumor, m., *summer;* dative singular = sumera.

sumorlida, m., *summer-army.*

sunne, f., *sun.*

sunu, m., *son.*

sūð, *south, southwards.*

sūðan (§ 93, (5)), *from the south;* be sūðan, *south of* (§ 94, (4)).

sūðeweard, *southward.*

sūðryhte, *southward.*

swā, *so, as;* swā swā, *just as, as far as;* swā . . . swā, *the . . . the, as . . . as.*

Swēoland, n., *Sweden.*

Swēom, m., dative plural, *the Swedes.*

swift (swyft), *swift.*

swīn (swȳn), n., *swine, hog.*

swīðe (swȳðe), *very.*

swīðost, *chiefly, almost.*

swuster (§ 68, (2)), f., *sister.*

swyft, see **swift.**

swȳn, see **swīn.**

swȳðe, see **swīðe.**

symle, *always.*

synd, see **bēon.**

syððan, see **siððan.**

syx, see **siex.**

syxtig, see **siextig.**

T.

tācen, n., *sign, token;* dative singular = tācne (§ 33, Note).

tǣcan (§ 128), *to teach.*

tam, *tame.*

Tęmes, f., *the Thames.*

Terfinna, m., genitive plural, *the Terfins.*

tēð, see **tōð.**

tīen (tȳn), *ten.*

til, *good.*

tīma, m., *time.*

tō (§ 94, (1)), *to, for.*

tōdǣlan (§ 126), *to divide.*

tōemnes (tō emnes) (§ 94, (4)), *along, alongside.*

tōforan (§ 94, (1)), *before.*

tōhopa, m., *hope.*

tōlīcgan (§ 115, Note 2), *to separate, lie between;* 3d singular indicative = tōlīð.

tōlīð, see **tōlīcgan.**

tōð (§ 68, (1)), m., *tooth.*

tōweard (§ 94, (1)), *toward.*

trēownes, f., *trust.*

Trūsō, *Drausen* (a city on the Drausensea).

tūn, m., *town, village.*

tunge, f., *tongue.*

tungol, n., *star.*

twā, see **twēgen.**

twēgen (§ 89), *two, twain.*

twēntig, *twenty.*

tȳn, see **tīen.**

Ð.

ðā, *then, when;* ðā . . . ðā, *when . . . then.*

ðā, see **sē.**

ðǣr, *there, where.*

ðǣs, *afterwards* (see **sē**).

ðæt, *that.*

ðās, see **ðēs.**

ðe (§ 75), *who, whom, which, that.*

ðeah, *though, however.*
ðearf, f., *need, benefit.*
ðeaw, m., *habit, custom.*
ðegn (ðegen), m., *servant, thane, warrior.*
ðeowa, m., *servant.*
ðes (§ 73), *this.*
ðider, *thither.*
ðiderweard, *thitherward.*
ðīn (§ 76), *thine.*
ðing, n., *thing.*
ðis, see ðes.
ðissum, see ðes.
ðonan, *thence.*
ðone, see sē.
ðonne, *than, then, when;* ðonne . . . ðonne, *when . . . then.*
ðreora, see ðrīe.
ðridda, *third.*
ðrīe (ðrȳ) (§ 89), *three.*
ðrīm, see ðrīe.
ðrītig, *thirty.*
ðrȳ, see ðrīe.
ðū (§ 72), *thou.*
ðūhte, see ðyncan.
ðurh (§ 94, (2)), *through.*
ðus, *thus.*
ðūsend, *thousand.*
ðȳ, see sē.
ðyder, see ðider.
ðyncan (§ 128), *to seem, appear* (impersonal); mē ðyncð, *methinks, it seems to me;* him ðūhte, *it seemed to him.*

U.

unbeboht, *unsold* [bebycgan = *to sell*].
unforbærned, *unburned.*
unfrið, m., *hostility.*
ungefōge, *excessively.*

ungesewenlīc, *invisible* [past participle of sēon + līc].
unrihtwīsnes, f., *unrighteousness.*
unspēdig, *poor.*
ūp (ūpp), *up.*
ūre (§ 76), *our.*
ūt, *out.*
ūtan, *from without, outside.*
uton, *let us* (with infinitive).

W.

wæl, n., *slaughter.*
wælsliht, m., *slaughter.*
wælstōw, f., *battle-field;* wælstōwe gewald, *possession of the battle-field.*
wǣpen, n., *weapon.*
wǣre, see bēon.
wæs, see bēon.
wæter, n., *water.*
wealdend, m., *wielder, lord, ruler.*
wealh, m., *foreigner, Welshman.*
weall, m., *wall.*
wearð, see weorðan.
weaxan (§ 117), *to grow, wax.*
weg, m., *way;* hys weges, see § 93, (3).
wel (§ 97, (2)), *well.*
wendan (§ 127), *to change, translate* [windan].
Weonodland (Weonoðland), n., *Wendland.*
weorpan (§ 110), *to throw.*
weorðan (§ 110), *to be, become.*
werod, n., *army.*
wesan, see bēon.
Wesseaxe, m., plural, *West Saxons;* genitive plural = Wesseaxna.

west, *west, westward.*

westanwind, m., *west wind.*

wĕste, *waste.*

wĕsten, n., *waste, desert.*

Westsǣ, f., *West sea* (west of Norway).

Westseaxe, m., plural, *West Saxons, Wessex.*

wīcian (§ 130), *to dwell, lodge, sojourn.*

wīdsǣ, f., *open sea.*

wīf, n., *wife, woman.*

wild, *wild.*

wīldor, n., *wild beast, reindeer;* dative plural = **wildrum** (§ 33, Note).

willa, m., *will.*

willan (§ 134; § 137, Note 3), *to will, intend.*

Wiltūn, m., *Wilton* (in Wiltshire).

wīn, n., *wine.*

Wīnburne, f., *Wimborne* (in Dorsetshire).

wind, m., *wind.*

wine, m., *friend.*

Winedas, m., plural, *the Wends, the Wend country.*

wīngeard, m., *vineyard.*

winter, m., *winter;* dative singular = **wintra.**

wīs, *wise.*

wīsdōm, m., *wisdom.*

Wīsle, f., *the Vistula.*

Wīslemūða, m., *the mouth of the Vistula.*

wisse, see **witan.**

witan (§ 136), *to know.*

wīte, n., *punishment.*

Wītland, n., *Witland* (in Prussia).

wið (§ 94, (3)), *against, toward;* **wið ēastan and wið ūpp on emnlange ðǣm bȳnum lande,** *toward the east, and upwards along the cultivated land.*

wiðerwinna, m., *adversary.*

wolde, see **willan.**

word, n., *word.*

woruld, f., *world;* **tō worulde būtan ǣghwilcum ende,** *world without end.*

wrītan (§ 102), *to write.*

wucu, f., *week.*

wudu, m., *wood, forest.*

wuldor, n., *glory.*

wulf, m., *wolf.*

wund, f., *wound.*

wurdon, see **weorðan.**

wylf, f., *she wolf.*

wyllað, see **willan.**

wyrc(e)an (§ 128), *to work, make.*

wyrhta, m., *worker, creator* [-wright].

Y.

ylca, see **ilca.**

ymbe (ymb) (§ 94, (2)), *about, around;* **ðæs ymb iiii niht,** *about four nights afterwards.*

yrnan, see **iernan.**

yteren, *of an otter* [otor].

II. GLOSSARY.

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MODERN ENGLISH — OLD ENGLISH.

A.

a, *ān* (§ 77).

abide, *bīdan* (§ 102), *ābīdan.*

about, *be* (§ 94, (1)), *ymbe* (§ 94, (2)); to **write about,** *wrītan be;* to **speak about** (= of), *sprecan ymbe;* about two days afterwards, *ðæs ymbe twēgen dagas.*

adder, *nǣdre* (§ 64).

afterwards, *ðæs* (§ 93, (3)).

against, *wið* (§ 94, (3)), *on* (§ 94, (3)).

Alfred, *Ælfred* (§ 26).

all, *eall* (§ 80).

also, *ēac.*

although, *ðēah* (§ 105, 2).

always, *ā; ealne weg* (§ 98, (1)).

am, *eom* (§ 40).

an, see **a.**

and, *ǫnd* (*and*).

angel, *ǫngel* (§ 26).

animal, *dēor* (§ 32).

are, *sind, sint, sindon* (§ 40).

army, *werod* (§ 32); **Danish army,** *here* (§ 26); **English army,** *fierd* (§ 38).

art, *eart* (§ 40).

Ashdown, *Æscesdūn* (§ 38).

ask, *biddan* (§ 65, Note 3 ; § 115, Note 2).

away, *aweg.*

B.

battle-field, *wælstōw* (§ 38).

be, *bēon* (§ 40) ; **not to be,** see § 40, Note 2.

bear, *beran* (§ 114).

because, *for ðǣm (ðe), for ðon (ðe).*

become, *weorðan* (§ 110).

before (temporal conjunction), *ǣr, ǣr ðǣm ðe* (§ 105, 2).

begin, *onginnan* (§ 107, (1) ; § 110).

belong to, *belimpan tō* + dative (§ 110).

best, see **good.**

better, see **good.**

bind, *bindan* (§ 110).

bird, *fugol* (§ 26).

bite, *bītan* (§ 102).

body, *līc* (§ 32).

bone, *bān* (§ 32).

book, *bōc* (§ 68).

both . . . and, *ǣgðer ge . . . ge.*

boundary, *mearc* (§ 38).

boy, *cnapa* (§ 64).

break, *brēotan* (§ **109**), *brecan*,
     ābrecan (§ **114**).
brother, *brōðor* (§ **68**, (2)).
but, *ac*.
by, *frǫm* (*fram*) (§ **94**, (1);
     § **141**, Note 1).

C.

Cædmon, *Cœdmǫn* (§ **68**, (1)).
call, *hātan* (§ **117**, (1)).
cease, cease from, *geswīcan*
     (§ **102**).
child, *bearn* (§ **32**).
choose, *cēosan* (§ **109**).
Christ, *Crīst* (§ **26**).
church, *cirice* (§ **64**).
come, *cuman* (§ **114**).
comfort, *frōfor* (§ **38**).
companion, *gefēra* (§ **64**).
consolation, *frōfor* (§ **38**).
create, *gescieppan* (§ **116**).

D.

Danes, *Dęne* (§ **47**).
day, *dœg* (§ **26**).
dead, *dēad* (§ **80**).
dear (= beloved), *lēof* (§ **80**).
deed, *dǣd* (§ **38**).
die, *cwelan* (§ **114**).
division (of troops), *gefylce*
     (§ **32**), *getruma* (§ **64**).
do, *dōn* (§ **134**).
door, *dor* (§ **32**), *duru* (§ **52**).
drink, *drincan* (§ **110**).
during, *on* (§ **94**, (3)). See also
     § **98**.
dwell in, *būan on* (§ **126**, Note
     2).

E.

earl, *eorl* (§ **26**).
endure, *drēogan* (§ **109**).
England, *Ęnglalǫnd* (§ **32**).
enjoy, *brūcan* (§ **62**, Note 1;
     § **109**, Note 1).
every, *ǣlc* (§ **77**).
eye, *ēage* (§ **64**).

F.

father, *fœder* (§ **68**, (2)).
field, *feld* (§ **51**).
fight, *feohtan*, *gefeohtan* (§ **110**).
find, *findan* (§ **110**).
finger, *finger* (§ **26**).
fire, *fȳr* (§ **32**).
fisherman, *fiscere* (§ **26**).
foreigner, *wealh* (§ **26**).
freedom, *frēodōm* (§ **26**).
friend, *wine* (§ **45**), *frēond* (§ **68**,
     (3)).
friendship, *frēondscipe* (§ **45**).
full, *full* (with genitive) (§ **80**).

G.

gain the victory, *sige habban*,
     sige niman.
gift, *giefu* (§ **38**).
give, *giefan* (with dative of in-
     direct object) (§ **115**).
glad, *glœd* (§ **81**).
glove, *glōf* (§ **38**).
go, *gān* (§ **134**), *faran* (§ **116**).
God, *God* (§ **26**).
good, *gōd* (§ **80**).

H.

Halgoland, *Hālgoland* (§ **32**).
hall, *heall* (§ **38**).

hand, *hǫnd* (§ 52).
hard, *heard* (§ 80).
have, *habban* (§ 34); not to
  have, *nabban* (p. 32, Note).
he, *hē* (§ 53).
head, *hēafod* (§ 32).
hear, *hīeran* (§ 126).
heaven, *heofon* (§ 26).
help, *helpan* (with dative) (§ 110).
herdsman, *hierde* (§ 26).
here, *hēr*.
hither, *hider*.
hold, *healdan* (§ 117, (2)).
holy, *hālig* (§ 82).
horse, *mearh* (§ 26), *hors* (§ 32).
house, *hūs* (§ 32).

I.

I, *ic* (§ 72).
in, *on* (§ 94, (3)).
indeed, *sōðlīce*.
injure, *scęððan* (with dative)
  (§ 116).
it, *hit* (§ 53).

K.

king, *cyning* (§ 26).
kingdom, *rīce* (§ 32), *cynerīce*
  (§ 32).

L.

land, *lǫnd* (§ 32).
language, *sprǣc* (§ 38), *geðēode*
  (§ 32).
large, *micel* (§ 82).
leisure, *ǣmetta* (§ 64).
let us, *uton* (with infinitive).
limb, *lim* (§ 32).
little, *lȳtel* (§ 82).
live in, *būan on* (§ 126, Note 2).
lord, *hlāford* (§ 26).

love, *lufian* (§ 131).
love (noun), *lufu* (§ 38).

M.

make, *wyrcan* (§ 128).
man, *sęcg* (§ 26), *mǫn* (§ 68, (1)).
many, *mǫnig* (§ 82).
mare, *mȳre* (§ 64).
mead, *medu* (§ 51).
Mercians, *Mierce* (§ 47).
milk, *meolc* (§ 38).
month, *mōnað* (§ 68, (1), Note 1).
mouth, *mūð* (§ 26).
much, *micel* (§ 96, (3)), *micle*
  (§ 97, (2)).
murderer, *bǫna* (§ 64).
my, *mīn* (§ 76).

N.

natives, *lǫndlēode* (§ 47).
nephew, *nefa* (§ 64).
new, *nīwe* (§ 82).
Northumbrians, *Norðymbre*
  (§ 47).
not, *ne*.

O.

of, see about.
on, *on* (§ 94, (3)), *ofer* (§ 94,
  (2)).
one, *ān* (§ 89); the one . . .
  the other, *ōðer* . . . *ōðer*.
other, *ōðer* (§ 77).
our, *ūre* (§ 76).
ox, *oxa* (§ 64).

P.

place, *stōw* (§ 38).
plundering, *hęrgung* (§ 38).

poor, *earm* (§ 80), *unspēdig* (§ 82).
prosperous, *spēdig* (§ 82).

Q.

queen, *cwēn* (§ 49).

R.

reindeer, *hrān* (§ 26).
remain, *bīdan* (§ 102), *ābīdan*.
retain possession of the battle-
   field, *āgan wœlstōwe gewald*.
rich, *rīce* (§ 82), *spēdig* (§ 82).
ride, *rīdan* (§ 102).

S.

say, *cweðan* (§ 115), *sęcgan*
   (§ 133).
scribe, *bōcere* (§ 26).
seal, *seolh* (§ 26).
see, *sēon* (§ 118), *gesēon*.
serpent, *nǣdre* (§ 64).
servant, *ðēowa* (§ 64), *ðegn* (§ 26).
shall, *sculan* (§ 136; § 137,
   Note 2).
she, *hēo* (§ 53).
shepherd, *hierde* (§ 26).
ship, *scip* (§ 32).
shire, *scīr* (§ 38).
shoemaker, *scēowyrhta* (§ 64).
side, on both sides, *on gehwœðre*
   hǫnd.
six, *siex* (§ 90).
slaughter, *wœl* (§ 32), *wœlsliht*
   (§ 45).
small, *lȳtel* (§ 82).
son, *sunu* (§ 51).
soul, *sāwol* (§ 38).
speak, *sprecan* (§ 115).
spear, *gār* (§ 26), *spere* (§ 32).

stand, *stǫndan* (§ 116).
stone, *stān* (§ 26).
stranger, *wealh* (§ 26), *cuma*
   (§ 64).
suffer, *drēogan* (§ 109).
sun, *sunne* (§ 64).
swift, *swift* (§ 80).

T.

take, *niman* (§ 110).
than, *ðonne* (§ 96, (6)).
thane, *ðegn* (§ 26).
that (conjunction), *ðæt*.
that (demonstrative), *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*
   (§ 28).
that (relative), *ðe* (§ 75).
the, *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt* (§ 28).
then, *ðā*, *ðonne*.
these, see this.
they, *hīe* (§ 53).
thing, *ðing* (§ 32).
thirty, *ðrītig*.
this, *ðēs*, *ðēos*, *ðis* (§ 73).
those, see that (demonstrative).
thou, *ðū* (§ 72).
though, *ðēah* (§ 105, 2).
three, *ðrīe* (§ 89).
throne, ascend the throne, *tō*
   rīce fōn.
throw, *weorpan* (§ 110).
to, *tō* (§ 94, (1)).
tongue, *tunge* (§ 64).
track, *spor* (§ 32).
true, *sōð* (§ 80).
truly, *sōðlīce*.
two, *twēgen* (§ 89).

V.

very, *swīðe*.
vessel, *fæt* (§ 32).
victory, *sige* (§ 45).

W.

wall, *weall* (§ 26).
warrior, *secg* (§ 26), *eorl* (§ 26).
way, *weg* (§ 26).
weapon, *wǣpen* (§ 32).
well, *wel* (§ 97, (2)).
Welshman, *Wealh* (§ 26).
went, see go.
westward, *west, westrihte.*
whale, *hwæl* (§ 26).
what? *hwæt* (§ 74).
when, *ðā, ðonne.*
where? *hwǣr.*
which, *ðe* (§ 75).
who? *hwā* (§ 74).
who (relative), *ðe* (§ 75).
whosoever, *swā hwā swā* (§ 77, Note).
will, *willan* (§ 134; § 137, Note 3).
Wilton, *Wiltūn* (§ 26).
win, see gain.

wine, *wīn* (§ 32).
wisdom, *wisdōm* (§ 26).
wise, *wīs* (§ 80).
with, *mid* (§ 94, (1)); to fight with (= against), *gefeohtan wið* (§ 94, (3)).
withstand, *wiðstondan* (with dative) (§ 116).
wolf, *wulf* (§ 26), *wylf* (§ 38).
woman, *wīf* (§ 32)..
word, *word* (§ 32).
worm, *wyrm* (§ 45).

Y.

ye, *gē* (§ 72).
year, *gēar* (§ 32).
yoke, *geoc* (§ 32).
you, *ðū* (singular), *gē* (plural) (§ 72).
your, *ðīn* (singular), *ēower* (plural) (§ 76).

K

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